

1990

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1990 CPH-3-65

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Altoona, PA MSA

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**1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
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Altoona, PA MSA**

Issued June 1993



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Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Mobile included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title				Headnote				Column head			
Heading				Stubhead				Boxhead			
Sidehead				Data field				Page number and State name			
Report title				Page number and State name				Report title			
Table 1. Total Population, 1990				Total Population, 1990				Total Population, 1990			
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire				
32	Not Assigned	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
34	New York	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma				
39	Oregon	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	87	Billings, MT MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	92	Bloomington, IN MSA		
47	Vermont	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia				
51	Wisconsin		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		
52	Wyoming	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
55	Virgin Islands	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BLAIR COUNTY, PA	
101.01 -----	101 (pt.)
101.02 -----	101 (pt.)
101.03 -----	101 (pt.)
107 -----	101 (pt.)
	107
108.98 -----	108
1011 -----	1011 (pt.)
1012 -----	1011 (pt.)
	1012
1015 -----	1015
	1016 (pt.)
1016 -----	1016 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BLAIR COUNTY, PA	
101 -----	101 01
	101 02
	101 03
	107 (pt.)
107 -----	107 (pt.)
108 -----	108 98
1011 -----	1011
	1012 (pt.)
1012 -----	1012 (pt.)
1015 -----	1015 (pt.)
1016 -----	1015 (pt.)
	1016

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 361.9	1 361.9	25.3	76.2	16.2	63.5	.7	9	1.2	1.0
Square miles	525.8	525.8	9.8	29.4	6.3	24.5	.3	.3	.5	.4
AGE										
All persons	130 542	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 417	6 063	706	1 207	3 625	1 823
Under 5 years	8 237	8 237	3 405	247	137	393	33	53	272	138
5 to 9 years	9 047	9 047	3 597	299	142	432	29	63	294	118
10 to 14 years	9 152	9 152	3 486	332	170	452	44	91	244	134
15 to 19 years	9 662	9 662	3 832	310	116	403	52	75	257	118
20 to 24 years	7 775	7 775	3 255	184	121	336	24	58	252	119
25 to 34 years	18 949	18 949	7 661	619	324	860	75	140	659	279
35 to 44 years	18 921	18 921	6 955	684	362	1 093	112	186	521	227
45 to 54 years	13 307	13 307	4 960	475	262	661	82	178	314	181
55 to 64 years	13 338	13 338	5 103	518	277	653	101	130	319	198
65 to 74 years	12 792	12 792	5 498	409	269	509	109	144	304	197
75 to 84 years	7 148	7 148	3 218	186	153	224	37	70	154	89
85 years and over	2 214	2 214	911	34	84	47	8	19	35	25
3 and 4 years	3 440	3 440	1 388	126	53	171	16	16	107	52
16 years and over	102 288	102 288	40 693	3 349	1 950	4 704	591	987	2 765	1 410
18 years and over	98 722	98 722	39 319	3 218	1 908	4 548	575	953	2 670	1 363
21 years and over	92 722	92 722	36 828	3 059	1 832	4 310	542	915	2 496	1 294
60 years and over	29 208	29 208	12 404	890	661	1 111	215	301	648	426
62 years and over	26 499	26 499	11 347	789	603	983	191	283	585	370
Median	36.2	36.2	35.9	37.1	40.5	36.3	43.7	41.7	32.6	35.2
Female	69 016	69 016	28 139	2 219	1 249	3 158	383	637	1 983	976
Under 5 years	3 988	3 988	1 682	134	50	180	16	26	138	60
5 to 9 years	4 410	4 410	1 734	141	62	227	16	28	154	61
10 to 14 years	4 546	4 546	1 770	168	91	215	26	50	125	68
15 to 19 years	4 762	4 762	1 899	144	56	212	26	30	135	52
20 to 24 years	4 023	4 023	1 699	88	69	171	14	35	139	60
25 to 34 years	9 732	9 732	3 990	314	162	443	39	75	341	142
35 to 44 years	9 729	9 729	3 646	361	177	578	57	89	284	118
45 to 54 years	6 986	6 986	2 702	253	136	339	46	92	165	92
55 to 64 years	7 186	7 186	2 850	267	146	334	57	68	184	118
65 to 74 years	7 334	7 334	3 287	214	136	291	54	87	194	125
75 to 84 years	4 666	4 666	2 189	111	100	138	26	42	95	62
85 years and over	1 654	1 654	691	24	64	30	6	15	29	18
3 and 4 years	1 636	1 636	674	71	16	79	9	7	58	25
16 years and over	55 201	55 201	22 608	1 739	1 039	2 491	319	526	1 539	779
18 years and over	53 469	53 469	21 935	1 689	1 018	2 412	312	513	1 494	758
21 years and over	50 459	50 459	20 685	1 610	979	2 296	296	496	1 397	728
60 years and over	17 485	17 485	7 741	484	384	630	124	180	409	273
62 years and over	15 984	15 984	7 110	434	356	570	106	168	368	235
Median	38.0	38.0	38.4	38.0	42.1	36.9	44.6	43.3	33.8	38.8
Male	61 526	61 526	23 742	2 078	1 168	2 905	323	570	1 642	847
Median age	34.4	34.4	33.4	36.1	38.6	35.5	42.9	39.7	31.5	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	130 542	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 417	6 063	706	1 207	3 625	1 823
In households	127 632	127 632	51 147	4 297	2 259	6 063	706	1 207	3 625	1 804
Householder	50 332	50 332	20 684	1 575	912	2 329	279	488	1 444	676
Family householder	35 787	35 787	13 887	1 263	670	1 724	213	365	945	487
Nonfamily householder	14 545	14 545	6 797	312	242	605	66	123	499	189
Living alone	13 018	13 018	5 985	288	212	530	64	115	421	171
Spouse	28 509	28 509	10 287	1 090	551	1 434	186	307	645	338
Child	40 539	40 539	15 952	1 404	655	1 943	187	350	1 184	604
Other relatives	4 507	4 507	2 194	151	68	198	46	46	167	129
Nonrelatives	3 745	3 745	2 030	77	73	159	8	16	185	57
Institutionalized persons	2 065	2 065	568	—	158	—	—	—	—	19
Other persons in group quarters	845	845	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.47	2.73	2.48	2.60	2.53	2.47	2.51	2.67
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.09	2.90	3.07	2.97	2.93	3.11	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	22 154	22 154	9 627	629	506	780	154	233	493	311
In households	20 514	20 514	9 214	629	506	780	154	233	493	302
Householder	14 449	14 449	6 580	407	247	546	91	162	353	216
Nonfamily householder	7 156	7 156	3 493	143	103	243	35	79	173	100
Living alone	6 975	6 975	3 394	142	100	237	34	77	169	98
Spouse	4 609	4 609	1 887	174	98	175	43	51	95	47
Other relatives	1 234	1 234	618	45	12	49	18	15	32	31
Nonrelatives	222	222	129	3	3	10	2	5	13	8
Institutionalized persons	1 502	1 502	393	—	146	—	—	—	—	9
Other persons in group quarters	138	138	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	35 787	35 787	13 887	1 263	670	1 724	213	365	945	487
With own children under 18 years	16 242	16 242	6 296	538	276	795	61	145	492	218
Number of own children under 18 years	29 561	29 561	11 523	993	470	1 414	116	236	876	405
Married-couple families	28 509	28 509	10 287	1 090	551	1 434	186	307	645	338
With own children under 18 years	12 543	12 543	4 484	463	214	667	59	127	325	161
Number of own children under 18 years	23 465	23 465	8 498	881	372	1 208	114	212	607	319
Female householder, no husband present	5 737	5 737	2 889	130	88	224	21	41	249	116
With own children under 18 years	2 989	2 989	1 514	55	46	102	1	16	145	45
Number of own children under 18 years	5 040	5 040	2 586	87	71	166	1	22	239	71
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	48 034	48 034	18 440	1 643	922	2 250	275	467	1 249	646
Never married	12 731	12 731	5 394	380	206	484	55	111	404	216
Now married, except separated	29 544	29 544	10 656	1 118	602	1 471	198	312	663	352
Separated	970	970	403	14	19	60	4	4	38	9
Widowed	1 793	1 793	740	54	31	88	9	23	40	24
Divorced	2 996	2 996	1 247	77	64	147	9	17	104	45
Females 15 years and over	56 072	56 072	22 953	1 776	1 046	2 536	325	533	1 566	787
Never married	11 784	11 784	5 367	325	174	475	57	87	426	201
Now married, except separated	29 430	29 430	10 659	1 117	581	1 473	195	314	672	354
Separated	1 405	1 405	690	28	13	63	4	9	58	30
Widowed	9 180	9 180	4 180	213	208	330	53	94	222	139
Divorced	4 273	4 273	2 057	93	70	195	16	29	188	63

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.1	1.4	.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	—	—	—	.7
Square miles .....	.4	.5	.3	.4	.5	.7	—	—	—	.3
AGE										
All persons	3 819	3 099	1 780	3 278	4 862	3 242	—	—	—	706
Under 5 years	303	270	56	196	359	159	—	—	—	33
5 to 9 years	315	297	54	246	365	192	—	—	—	29
10 to 14 years	303	260	52	244	336	195	—	—	—	44
15 to 19 years	291	328	719	268	343	209	—	—	—	52
20 to 24 years	243	241	169	223	360	169	—	—	—	24
25 to 34 years	616	545	129	512	757	422	—	—	—	75
35 to 44 years	567	381	141	472	608	399	—	—	—	112
45 to 54 years	358	267	102	276	497	364	—	—	—	82
55 to 64 years	314	210	118	321	472	359	—	—	—	101
65 to 74 years	303	181	135	303	493	361	—	—	—	109
75 to 84 years	153	98	81	182	219	292	—	—	—	37
85 years and over	53	21	24	35	53	121	—	—	—	8
3 and 4 years	117	110	19	86	155	74	—	—	—	16
16 years and over	2 826	2 220	1 607	2 551	3 738	2 653	—	—	—	591
18 years and over	2 700	2 135	1 571	2 447	3 602	2 565	—	—	—	575
21 years and over	2 558	1 882	778	2 267	3 392	2 458	—	—	—	542
60 years and over	678	405	309	681	1 013	968	—	—	—	215
62 years and over	615	360	294	624	910	885	—	—	—	191
Median	32.4	27.7	20.1	34.0	33.7	41.8	—	—	—	43.7
Female										
Under 5 years	2 036	1 713	968	1 728	2 559	1 804	—	—	—	383
5 to 9 years	140	127	35	98	175	86	—	—	—	16
10 to 14 years	142	159	26	124	180	81	—	—	—	16
15 to 19 years	170	144	28	112	154	96	—	—	—	26
20 to 24 years	139	162	388	141	159	110	—	—	—	26
25 to 34 years	120	147	84	114	194	73	—	—	—	14
35 to 44 years	339	299	68	259	384	216	—	—	—	39
45 to 54 years	290	204	74	245	319	214	—	—	—	57
55 to 64 years	200	155	54	141	273	207	—	—	—	46
65 to 74 years	168	127	66	173	247	199	—	—	—	57
75 to 84 years	188	107	70	165	300	214	—	—	—	54
85 years and over	99	68	56	130	137	207	—	—	—	26
3 and 4 years	41	14	19	26	37	101	—	—	—	6
16 years and over	59	53	9	46	74	37	—	—	—	9
18 years and over	1 550	1 253	872	1 372	2 020	1 518	—	—	—	319
21 years and over	1 494	1 211	859	1 316	1 958	1 469	—	—	—	312
60 years and over	1 427	1 086	427	1 223	1 857	1 417	—	—	—	296
62 years and over	422	252	184	410	597	621	—	—	—	124
Median	38.2	22.5	17.7	37.5	54.3	57.9	—	—	—	106
Median age	33.9	28.8	20.1	35.6	36.0	46.3	—	—	—	44.6
Male										
Under 5 years	1 783	1 386	812	1 550	2 303	1 438	—	—	—	323
Median age	30.6	26.1	20.0	32.3	31.9	36.6	—	—	—	42.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 819	3 099	1 780	3 278	4 862	3 242	—	—	—	706
In households	3 796	2 948	1 242	3 278	4 830	3 004	—	—	—	706
Householder	1 415	1 042	482	1 276	1 872	1 194	—	—	—	279
Family householder	1 029	780	289	880	1 332	862	—	—	—	213
Nonfamily householder	386	262	193	396	540	332	—	—	—	66
Living alone	329	201	122	330	482	298	—	—	—	64
Spouse	731	467	258	698	935	703	—	—	—	186
Child	1 311	1 121	288	1 058	1 596	913	—	—	—	187
Other relatives	166	114	28	120	245	120	—	—	—	46
Nonrelatives	173	204	186	126	182	74	—	—	—	8
Institutionalized persons	23	132	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	19	538	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.83	2.58	2.57	2.58	2.52	—	—	—	2.53
Persons per family	3.15	3.18	2.99	3.13	3.08	3.01	—	—	—	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	509	300	240	520	765	774	—	—	—	154
In households	496	296	240	520	764	550	—	—	—	154
Householder	348	200	163	369	513	368	—	—	—	91
Nonfamily householder	181	102	82	186	236	165	—	—	—	35
Living alone	176	96	75	176	230	161	—	—	—	34
Spouse	109	64	61	113	174	128	—	—	—	43
Other relatives	27	26	13	32	72	48	—	—	—	18
Nonrelatives	12	6	3	6	5	6	—	—	—	2
Institutionalized persons	13	4	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 029	780	289	880	1 332	862	—	—	—	213
With own children under 18 years	555	473	111	407	599	350	—	—	—	61
Number of own children under 18 years	1 019	900	202	775	1 139	633	—	—	—	116
Married-couple families	731	467	258	698	935	703	—	—	—	186
With own children under 18 years	367	241	104	328	405	279	—	—	—	59
Number of own children under 18 years	707	488	190	626	790	521	—	—	—	114
Female householder, no husband present	228	276	25	137	320	127	—	—	—	21
With own children under 18 years	151	211	6	60	163	55	—	—	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years	253	379	11	112	302	90	—	—	—	1
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 314	989	739	1 198	1 752	1 155	—	—	—	275
Never married	411	401	439	337	522	277	—	—	—	55
Now married, except separated	761	487	267	718	968	732	—	—	—	198
Separated	32	20	4	30	35	18	—	—	—	4
Widowed	29	21	14	34	74	63	—	—	—	9
Divorced	81	60	15	79	153	65	—	—	—	9
Females 15 years and over	1 584	1 283	879	1 394	2 050	1 541	—	—	—	325
Never married	368	431	507	323	491	298	—	—	—	57
Now married, except separated	768	493	261	715	965	732	—	—	—	195
Separated	59	58	3	36	68	29	—	—	—	4
Widowed	233	140	86	209	311	366	—	—	—	53
Divorced	156	161	22	111	215	116	—	—	—	16

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	.9	1.1	1.4	1.2
Square miles .....	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.5	.5
AGE										
All persons	1 179	3 623	1 816	3 819	3 228	3 089	1 240	3 239	1 254	2 196
Under 5 years	52	272	138	303	221	270	56	193	81	136
5 to 9 years	62	294	118	315	296	297	54	245	85	148
10 to 14 years	90	244	134	303	245	259	52	241	92	138
15 to 19 years	72	257	116	291	218	326	283	267	114	127
20 to 24 years	57	252	119	243	183	239	68	221	108	83
25 to 34 years	135	659	279	616	502	545	127	504	182	291
35 to 44 years	183	521	225	567	485	381	141	467	172	326
45 to 54 years	171	314	180	358	287	263	102	276	128	214
55 to 64 years	129	319	198	314	289	209	118	312	117	255
65 to 74 years	140	302	196	303	275	181	134	297	113	308
75 to 84 years	69	154	88	153	192	98	81	181	49	146
85 years and over	19	35	25	53	35	21	24	35	13	24
3 and 4 years	16	107	52	117	94	110	19	85	36	70
16 years and over	962	2 763	1 403	2 826	2 422	2 211	1 067	2 519	967	1 747
18 years and over	929	2 668	1 357	2 700	2 337	2 127	1 031	2 416	931	1 690
21 years and over	893	2 494	1 289	2 558	2 211	1 875	756	2 236	859	1 632
60 years and over	295	646	424	678	649	404	308	667	232	626
62 years and over	277	583	368	615	589	359	293	611	212	569
Median	41.7	32.6	35.1	32.4	34.0	27.7	33.9	33.9	33.0	39.9
Female	623	1 982	972	2 036	1 727	1 708	695	1 709	621	1 207
Under 5 years	26	138	60	140	91	127	35	96	31	74
5 to 9 years	27	154	61	142	155	159	26	123	39	66
10 to 14 years	50	125	68	170	123	143	28	112	47	75
15 to 19 years	29	135	51	139	106	162	160	140	46	67
20 to 24 years	35	139	60	120	97	146	41	113	48	47
25 to 34 years	72	341	142	339	270	299	67	256	91	149
35 to 44 years	87	284	117	290	253	204	74	244	88	174
45 to 54 years	89	165	92	200	156	153	54	141	67	128
55 to 64 years	68	184	118	168	159	126	66	167	67	142
65 to 74 years	84	193	124	188	166	107	69	162	61	177
75 to 84 years	41	95	61	99	125	68	56	129	28	91
85 years and over	15	29	18	41	26	14	19	26	8	17
3 and 4 years	7	58	25	59	34	53	9	46	13	33
16 years and over	513	1 538	775	1 550	1 330	1 249	599	1 356	488	978
18 years and over	501	1 493	755	1 494	1 293	1 207	586	1 301	471	946
21 years and over	484	1 396	725	1 427	1 235	1 082	420	1 208	446	915
60 years and over	176	408	271	422	401	251	183	402	129	371
62 years and over	164	367	233	382	371	224	176	368	118	338
Median	43.1	33.8	38.7	33.9	35.9	28.8	34.0	35.5	36.0	41.6
Male	556	1 641	844	1 783	1 501	1 381	545	1 530	633	989
Median age	39.8	31.5	32.2	30.6	31.6	26.2	33.9	32.2	30.6	38.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 179	3 623	1 816	3 819	3 228	3 089	1 240	3 239	1 254	2 196
In households	1 179	3 623	1 797	3 796	3 228	2 938	1 240	3 239	1 234	2 196
Householder	478	1 443	673	1 415	1 233	1 039	480	1 262	447	923
Family householder	356	944	485	1 029	901	778	289	868	328	649
Nonfamily householder	122	499	188	386	332	261	191	394	119	274
Living alone	114	421	170	329	299	200	120	328	94	249
Spouse	298	644	337	731	710	465	258	688	248	510
Child	342	1 184	602	1 311	1 110	1 116	288	1 043	408	659
Other relatives	45	167	128	166	85	114	28	120	87	59
Nonrelatives	16	185	57	173	90	204	186	126	44	45
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	23	—	132	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	20	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.51	2.67	2.68	2.62	2.83	2.58	2.57	2.76	2.38
Persons per family	2.92	3.11	3.20	3.15	3.11	3.18	2.99	3.13	3.27	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	228	491	309	509	502	300	239	513	175	478
In households	228	491	300	496	502	296	239	513	175	478
Householder	160	352	215	348	366	200	162	364	123	323
Nonfamily householder	78	173	100	181	188	102	81	185	56	145
Living alone	76	169	98	176	186	96	74	175	54	137
Spouse	49	94	47	109	101	64	61	111	40	127
Other relatives	14	32	30	27	32	26	13	32	11	21
Nonrelatives	5	13	8	12	3	6	3	6	1	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	9	13	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	356	944	485	1 029	901	778	289	868	328	649
With own children under 18 years	143	492	217	555	449	472	111	403	158	257
Number of own children under 18 years	232	876	404	1 019	850	898	202	767	282	485
Married-couple families	298	644	337	731	710	465	258	688	248	510
With own children under 18 years	125	325	160	367	339	240	104	324	116	188
Number of own children under 18 years	208	607	318	707	676	486	190	618	214	355
Female householder, no husband present	41	249	115	228	152	276	25	135	64	116
With own children under 18 years	16	145	45	151	91	211	6	60	32	65
Number of own children under 18 years	22	239	71	253	147	379	11	112	55	123
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	455	1 248	643	1 314	1 108	984	472	1 182	492	782
Never married	108	404	215	411	266	398	179	333	166	179
Now married, except separated	303	662	351	761	728	485	261	708	260	520
Separated	4	38	8	32	26	20	3	30	17	5
Widowed	23	40	24	29	36	21	14	34	15	35
Divorced	17	104	45	81	52	60	15	77	34	43
Females 15 years and over	520	1 565	783	1 584	1 358	1 279	606	1 378	504	992
Never married	86	426	198	368	286	430	237	321	106	193
Now married, except separated	305	671	353	768	723	491	259	705	262	522
Separated	9	58	30	59	32	58	3	36	16	21
Widowed	92	222	139	233	212	139	85	205	77	177
Divorced	28	188	63	156	105	161	22	111	43	79

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.9	.6	1.0
Square miles .....	.8	.4	.6	1.1	.5	.5	.7	.2	.4
AGE									
All persons	3 031	1 087	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 241	1 740	241
Under 5 years	150	47	311	179	324	359	159	106	15
5 to 9 years	172	55	276	221	303	365	192	58	12
10 to 14 years	179	41	312	226	281	336	195	62	12
15 to 19 years	213	45	291	229	289	343	209	77	13
20 to 24 years	146	44	318	179	335	360	169	101	6
25 to 34 years	362	149	656	509	656	757	422	198	37
35 to 44 years	459	120	580	522	507	608	399	148	32
45 to 54 years	363	105	418	334	340	497	364	148	16
55 to 64 years	309	132	441	470	387	472	359	148	24
65 to 74 years	327	215	447	533	419	493	360	306	40
75 to 84 years	238	111	256	255	277	219	292	299	23
85 years and over	113	23	72	52	85	53	121	89	11
3 and 4 years	65	16	109	72	123	155	74	46	6
16 years and over	2 483	934	3 428	3 035	3 245	3 738	2 652	1 501	199
18 years and over	2 390	917	3 319	2 954	3 144	3 602	2 564	1 472	196
21 years and over	2 294	895	3 103	2 810	2 929	3 392	2 457	1 415	188
60 years and over	823	432	1 037	1 107	1 007	1 013	967	784	90
62 years and over	768	395	945	1 014	920	910	884	756	88
Median	41.0	48.6	35.4	40.9	33.3	33.7	41.8	53.1	42.5
Female	1 656	633	2 360	1 980	2 295	2 559	1 803	1 043	147
Under 5 years	85	26	161	100	151	175	86	54	10
5 to 9 years	91	26	119	95	147	180	81	22	5
10 to 14 years	87	22	160	103	139	154	96	36	6
15 to 19 years	94	21	149	101	149	159	110	50	5
20 to 24 years	72	20	155	92	174	194	73	55	4
25 to 34 years	191	77	336	272	337	384	216	92	20
35 to 44 years	241	67	309	272	266	319	214	69	17
45 to 54 years	186	62	227	179	192	273	207	74	11
55 to 64 years	171	81	258	253	224	247	199	80	15
65 to 74 years	190	134	264	309	258	300	213	207	27
75 to 84 years	156	80	175	167	194	137	207	236	18
85 years and over	92	17	47	37	64	37	101	68	9
3 and 4 years	38	6	55	39	60	74	37	18	1
16 years and over	1 374	555	1 898	1 667	1 835	2 020	1 517	922	125
18 years and over	1 331	546	1 842	1 624	1 785	1 958	1 468	898	124
21 years and over	1 290	538	1 732	1 557	1 669	1 857	1 416	872	120
60 years and over	525	285	631	664	654	597	620	563	64
62 years and over	490	262	576	605	600	543	578	547	62
Median	43.3	53.9	38.2	43.3	36.7	36.0	46.2	64.3	50.5
Male	1 375	454	2 018	1 729	1 908	2 303	1 438	697	94
Median age	38.9	42.1	33.0	38.4	30.4	31.9	36.6	41.6	36.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 031	1 087	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 241	1 740	241
In households	2 881	1 087	4 349	3 703	4 188	4 830	3 003	1 689	241
Householder	1 189	526	1 749	1 537	1 741	1 872	1 193	1 078	127
Family householder	841	304	1 161	1 112	1 076	1 332	862	301	58
Nonfamily householder	348	222	588	425	665	540	331	777	69
Living alone	316	203	505	405	585	482	297	739	65
Spouse	700	250	822	890	693	935	703	179	40
Child	852	238	1 351	1 067	1 336	1 596	913	295	54
Other relatives	82	39	228	150	225	245	120	49	11
Nonrelatives	58	34	199	59	193	182	74	88	9
Institutionalized persons	150	—	—	6	—	—	238	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	29	—	15	32	—	51	—
Persons per household	2.42	2.07	2.49	2.41	2.41	2.58	2.52	1.57	1.90
Persons per family	2.94	2.73	3.07	2.89	3.09	3.08	3.01	2.74	2.81
Persons 65 years and over	678	349	775	840	781	765	773	694	74
In households	535	349	756	840	781	764	549	694	74
Householder	371	257	534	564	597	513	367	614	59
Nonfamily householder	176	148	276	242	361	236	164	521	45
Living alone	174	140	259	238	357	230	160	516	45
Spouse	123	75	145	216	110	174	128	60	10
Other relatives	36	14	60	53	63	72	48	11	5
Nonrelatives	5	3	17	7	11	5	6	9	—
Institutionalized persons	143	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	841	304	1 161	1 112	1 076	1 332	862	301	58
With own children under 18 years	342	94	527	401	517	599	350	125	23
Number of own children under 18 years	612	155	956	690	949	1 139	633	216	42
Married-couple families	700	250	822	890	693	935	703	179	40
With own children under 18 years	289	77	380	323	316	405	279	56	12
Number of own children under 18 years	532	128	718	581	616	790	521	95	24
Female householder, no husband present	115	44	266	170	311	320	127	101	13
With own children under 18 years	47	12	119	61	168	163	55	59	7
Number of own children under 18 years	73	21	203	87	285	302	90	103	9
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 137	385	1 559	1 401	1 437	1 752	1 155	583	76
Never married	298	76	463	334	476	522	277	210	24
Now married, except separated	720	258	857	921	727	968	732	196	40
Separated	10	8	41	18	54	35	18	28	4
Widowed	49	14	76	62	57	74	63	61	4
Divorced	60	29	122	66	123	153	65	88	4
Females 15 years and over	1 393	559	1 920	1 682	1 858	2 050	1 540	931	126
Never married	286	88	463	313	488	491	298	198	34
Now married, except separated	722	255	856	919	726	965	732	190	40
Separated	25	13	69	33	80	68	29	45	2
Widowed	279	150	332	297	383	311	365	389	40
Divorced	81	53	200	120	181	215	116	109	10

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	190.2	2.4	2.6	158.6	76.2	16.2	63.5	165.4	126.2
Square miles	73.4	.9	1.0	61.2	29.4	6.3	24.5	63.9	48.7
AGE									
All persons	3 846	2 910	2 804	8 152	4 297	2 417	6 063	3 612	7 247
Under 5 years	253	190	144	480	247	137	393	242	454
5 to 9 years	272	198	186	572	299	142	432	260	544
10 to 14 years	287	193	171	588	332	170	452	269	578
15 to 19 years	257	203	193	579	310	116	403	294	506
20 to 24 years	200	173	184	483	184	121	336	239	293
25 to 34 years	546	372	402	1 192	619	324	860	504	992
35 to 44 years	549	349	364	1 217	684	362	1 093	558	1 332
45 to 54 years	374	221	288	908	475	262	661	381	839
55 to 64 years	476	291	326	897	518	277	653	297	779
65 to 74 years	408	354	331	688	409	269	509	354	597
75 to 84 years	174	235	176	424	186	153	224	174	273
85 years and over	50	131	39	124	34	84	47	40	60
3 and 4 years	92	76	69	212	126	53	171	96	195
16 years and over	2 969	2 291	2 267	6 396	3 349	1 950	4 704	2 785	5 543
18 years and over	2 870	2 210	2 187	6 152	3 218	1 908	4 548	2 669	5 351
21 years and over	2 735	2 094	2 079	5 845	3 059	1 832	4 310	2 495	5 112
60 years and over	899	872	725	1 692	890	1 111	1 111	735	1 331
62 years and over	792	807	655	1 515	789	603	983	656	1 179
Median	36.6	38.4	38.3	36.5	37.1	40.5	36.3	35.0	36.9
Female	1 953	1 679	1 470	4 239	2 219	1 249	3 158	1 854	3 653
Under 5 years	125	87	72	249	134	50	180	121	215
5 to 9 years	146	105	85	271	141	62	227	133	263
10 to 14 years	127	97	83	299	168	91	215	135	260
15 to 19 years	114	106	94	284	144	56	212	138	243
20 to 24 years	103	107	90	241	88	69	171	118	151
25 to 34 years	278	210	196	601	314	162	443	246	513
35 to 44 years	271	177	196	617	361	177	578	283	669
45 to 54 years	192	116	164	464	253	136	339	188	421
55 to 64 years	228	167	171	475	267	146	334	161	396
65 to 74 years	233	215	187	390	214	136	291	199	321
75 to 84 years	100	184	105	258	111	100	138	107	162
85 years and over	36	108	27	90	24	64	30	25	39
3 and 4 years	46	35	35	107	71	16	79	40	100
16 years and over	1 528	1 369	1 211	3 370	1 739	1 039	2 491	1 442	2 858
18 years and over	1 487	1 329	1 169	3 254	1 689	1 018	2 412	1 387	2 767
21 years and over	1 417	1 264	1 122	3 089	1 610	979	2 296	1 304	2 647
60 years and over	495	598	415	978	484	384	630	422	722
62 years and over	441	558	379	890	434	356	570	376	639
Median	37.5	41.8	40.8	37.9	38.0	42.1	36.9	36.4	37.8
Male	1 893	1 231	1 334	3 913	2 078	1 168	2 905	1 758	3 594
Median age	35.8	34.9	35.4	35.1	36.1	38.6	35.5	33.9	36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 846	2 910	2 804	8 152	4 297	2 417	6 063	3 612	7 247
In households	3 821	2 790	2 804	8 030	4 297	2 259	6 063	3 596	7 247
Householder	1 452	1 244	1 101	3 074	1 572	912	2 329	1 356	2 676
Family householder	1 136	773	822	2 313	1 263	670	1 724	985	2 108
Nonfamily householder	316	471	279	761	312	242	605	371	568
Living alone	298	447	253	681	288	212	530	342	514
Spouse	940	541	680	1 947	1 090	551	1 434	816	1 896
Child	1 243	842	859	2 558	1 404	655	1 943	1 238	2 372
Other relatives	116	94	95	265	151	68	198	98	190
Nonrelatives	70	69	69	186	77	73	159	88	113
Institutionalized persons	25	120	—	42	—	158	—	16	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.63	2.24	2.55	2.61	2.73	2.48	2.60	2.65	2.71
Persons per family	3.02	2.91	2.99	3.06	3.09	2.90	3.07	3.18	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	632	720	546	1 236	629	506	780	568	930
In households	608	601	546	1 118	629	360	780	559	930
Householder	397	453	368	766	407	247	546	413	612
Nonfamily householder	165	290	164	356	143	103	243	207	242
Living alone	162	287	159	347	142	100	237	202	234
Spouse	168	108	144	260	174	98	175	115	261
Other relatives	36	31	27	81	45	12	49	29	54
Nonrelatives	7	9	7	11	3	10	10	2	3
Institutionalized persons	24	119	—	40	—	146	—	9	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 136	773	822	2 313	1 263	670	1 724	985	2 108
With own children under 18 years	487	371	329	1 027	538	276	795	474	960
Number of own children under 18 years	914	660	574	1 863	993	470	1 414	879	1 814
Married-couple families	940	541	680	1 947	1 090	551	1 434	816	1 896
With own children under 18 years	387	233	267	854	463	214	667	382	850
Number of own children under 18 years	733	437	484	1 568	881	372	1 208	718	1 624
Female householder, no husband present	143	192	112	283	130	88	224	121	158
With own children under 18 years	72	119	51	138	55	46	102	64	77
Number of own children under 18 years	132	197	77	240	87	71	166	114	138
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 479	939	1 073	3 092	1 643	922	2 250	1 376	2 756
Never married	343	228	273	722	380	206	484	388	590
Now married, except separated	968	563	700	2 014	1 118	602	1 471	833	1 941
Separated	25	19	14	67	14	19	60	28	35
Widowed	56	57	39	122	54	31	88	52	70
Divorced	87	72	47	167	77	64	147	75	120
Females 15 years and over	1 555	1 390	1 230	3 420	1 776	1 046	2 536	1 465	2 915
Never married	253	268	235	596	325	174	475	308	492
Now married, except separated	975	565	698	2 017	1 117	581	1 473	833	1 932
Separated	30	57	19	84	28	13	63	25	48
Widowed	213	374	194	501	213	208	330	218	289
Divorced	84	126	84	222	93	70	195	81	154

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	146.1	36.6	6.1	146.3	2.1	104.8	93.0	—	—
Square miles	56.4	14.1	2.4	56.5	.8	40.5	35.9	—	—
AGE									
All persons	8 284	5 575	5 620	5 527	2 615	5 263	3 802	—	28
Under 5 years	548	302	300	376	155	341	266	—	1
5 to 9 years	577	385	328	389	211	380	273	—	1
10 to 14 years	572	386	326	435	193	442	267	—	1
15 to 19 years	509	364	350	413	193	432	264	—	3
20 to 24 years	458	297	365	352	140	321	268	—	1
25 to 34 years	1 197	867	861	783	392	772	590	—	5
35 to 44 years	1 223	909	797	771	394	806	548	—	3
45 to 54 years	895	663	515	567	225	646	415	—	7
55 to 64 years	886	616	535	516	269	538	350	—	1
65 to 74 years	844	494	585	445	269	368	355	—	4
75 to 84 years	457	235	425	315	144	171	161	—	1
85 years and over	118	57	233	165	30	46	45	—	—
3 and 4 years	219	121	122	162	64	155	118	—	—
16 years and over	6 481	4 426	4 592	4 248	2 020	4 013	2 945	—	25
18 years and over	6 280	4 267	4 454	4 077	1 939	3 820	2 841	—	24
21 years and over	5 982	4 076	4 247	3 829	1 833	3 593	2 683	—	22
60 years and over	1 895	1 084	1 531	1 176	590	848	737	—	6
62 years and over	1 720	966	1 431	1 078	534	746	672	—	6
Median	37.3	37.1	38.1	35.2	35.4	34.4	34.6	—	44.5
Female	4 192	2 900	3 052	2 891	1 385	2 652	2 014	—	14
Under 5 years	254	143	147	176	76	151	124	—	—
5 to 9 years	276	183	181	191	91	176	143	—	1
10 to 14 years	294	197	153	213	96	213	134	—	—
15 to 19 years	258	165	167	206	97	206	142	—	1
20 to 24 years	251	156	174	184	69	154	153	—	—
25 to 34 years	607	466	414	384	204	401	296	—	3
35 to 44 years	621	464	400	381	210	404	270	—	2
45 to 54 years	469	329	267	282	121	329	209	—	3
55 to 64 years	443	327	299	289	145	290	191	—	—
65 to 74 years	395	280	351	248	160	197	220	—	3
75 to 84 years	250	154	304	208	95	98	100	—	1
85 years and over	74	36	195	129	21	33	32	—	—
3 and 4 years	104	54	59	71	31	60	54	—	—
16 years and over	3 317	2 340	2 539	2 269	1 107	2 074	1 588	—	13
18 years and over	3 211	2 277	2 465	2 189	1 065	1 979	1 527	—	12
21 years and over	3 057	2 176	2 378	2 063	1 013	1 871	1 445	—	12
60 years and over	948	632	1 005	727	353	479	454	—	4
62 years and over	858	567	949	675	326	422	417	—	4
Median	37.4	37.8	41.8	37.2	37.4	35.5	35.5	—	45.0
Male	4 092	2 675	2 568	2 636	1 230	2 611	1 788	—	14
Median age	37.2	36.0	34.7	32.9	33.3	33.1	33.8	—	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	8 284	5 575	5 620	5 527	2 615	5 263	3 802	—	28
In households	7 833	5 517	5 144	5 336	2 615	5 263	3 781	—	28
Householder	3 073	2 176	2 254	2 013	1 041	1 886	1 452	—	10
Family householder	2 245	1 596	1 407	1 496	747	1 494	1 095	—	9
Nonfamily householder	828	580	847	517	294	392	357	—	1
Living alone	741	530	766	479	268	353	323	—	1
Spouse	1 858	1 358	1 107	1 262	596	1 271	852	—	9
Child	2 485	1 713	1 484	1 828	846	1 834	1 253	—	8
Other relatives	223	157	147	135	66	173	135	—	1
Nonrelatives	194	113	152	98	66	99	89	—	—
Institutionalized persons	444	49	452	191	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	7	9	24	—	—	—	21	—	—
Persans per household	2.55	2.54	2.28	2.65	2.51	2.79	2.60	—	2.80
Persans per family	3.03	3.02	2.95	3.16	3.02	3.19	3.05	—	3.00
Persans 65 years and over	1 419	786	1 243	925	443	585	561	—	5
In households	1 069	750	1 021	737	443	585	546	—	5
Householder	751	534	736	519	312	409	388	—	2
Nonfamily householder	335	254	400	253	148	177	179	—	1
Living alone	324	243	390	252	148	174	176	—	1
Spouse	255	171	229	186	118	127	128	—	2
Other relatives	52	36	49	30	13	42	28	—	1
Nonrelatives	11	9	7	2	—	7	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	346	35	202	188	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	1	20	—	—	—	15	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	2 245	1 596	1 407	1 496	747	1 494	1 095	—	9
With own children under 18 years	1 043	715	611	722	352	714	524	—	2
Number of own children under 18 years	1 860	1 222	1 088	1 382	628	1 354	908	—	4
Married-couple families	1 858	1 358	1 107	1 262	596	1 271	852	—	9
With own children under 18 years	831	605	446	591	258	605	398	—	2
Number of own children under 18 years	1 528	1 070	826	1 158	462	1 181	702	—	4
Female householder, no husband present	300	183	258	163	123	166	201	—	—
With own children under 18 years	165	82	145	98	78	80	103	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	266	117	236	173	139	128	173	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	3 219	2 125	2 095	2 016	934	1 988	1 383	—	12
Never married	755	504	611	498	243	486	355	—	3
Now married, except separated	1 980	1 380	1 193	1 308	603	1 308	877	—	9
Separated	80	36	44	44	19	39	22	—	—
Widowed	148	66	73	77	25	54	41	—	—
Divorced	256	139	174	89	44	101	88	—	—
Females 15 years and over	3 368	2 377	2 571	2 311	1 122	2 112	1 613	—	13
Never married	626	471	581	413	211	390	322	—	1
Now married, except separated	1 915	1 391	1 146	1 304	607	1 309	883	—	9
Separated	80	42	51	47	30	46	52	—	—
Widowed	488	327	563	406	165	248	254	—	2
Divorced	259	146	230	141	109	119	102	—	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.							
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Square miles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGE								
All persons	2	7	—	10	540	39	—	1
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	2	—	2	436	1	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	2	101	2	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—
65 to 74 years	2	1	—	—	1	6	—	1
75 to 84 years	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
16 years and over	2	7	—	9	540	32	—	1
18 years and over	2	6	—	8	540	31	—	1
21 years and over	2	5	—	7	22	31	—	1
60 years and over	2	2	—	1	1	14	—	1
62 years and over	2	2	—	1	1	13	—	1
Median	70.5	43.8	—	35.0	19.4	38.5	—	71.5
Female	1	4	—	5	273	19	—	1
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	1	—	—	228	1	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	1	43	1	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—
65 to 74 years	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	1
75 to 84 years	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	1	4	—	4	273	16	—	1
18 years and over	1	3	—	4	273	15	—	1
21 years and over	1	3	—	4	7	15	—	1
60 years and over	1	2	—	1	1	8	—	1
62 years and over	1	2	—	1	1	7	—	1
Median	67.5	58.5	—	47.5	19.4	55.5	—	71.5
Male	1	3	—	5	267	20	—	—
Median age	73.5	43.5	—	22.5	19.5	36.5	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2	7	—	10	540	39	—	1
In households	2	7	—	10	2	39	—	1
Householder	1	3	—	3	2	14	—	1
Family householder	1	2	—	2	—	12	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1
Living alone	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	1
Spouse	1	1	—	2	—	10	—	—
Child	—	2	—	5	—	15	—	—
Other relatives	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	538	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.00	2.33	—	3.33	1.00	2.79	—	1.00
Persons per family	2.00	3.00	—	4.50	—	3.08	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	2	2	—	—	1	7	—	1
In households	2	2	—	—	1	7	—	1
Householder	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	1
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Living alone	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Spouse	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other relatives	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1	2	—	2	—	12	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	—
Married-couple families	1	1	—	2	—	10	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1	3	—	5	267	16	—	—
Never married	—	1	—	3	260	4	—	—
Now married, except separated	1	1	—	2	6	10	—	—
Separated	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1	4	—	4	273	16	—	1
Never married	—	3	—	1	270	2	—	—
Now married, except separated	1	1	—	2	2	10	—	—
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1
Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
AGE			
All persons	128 840	128 840	50 821
Under 5 years	8 078	8 078	3 294
5 to 9 years	8 894	8 894	3 495
10 to 14 years	8 981	8 981	3 379
15 to 19 years	9 428	9 428	3 736
20 to 24 years	7 671	7 671	3 191
25 to 34 years	18 722	18 722	7 508
35 to 44 years	18 697	18 697	6 814
45 to 54 years	13 148	13 148	4 857
55 to 64 years	13 213	13 213	5 028
65 to 74 years	12 703	12 703	5 431
75 to 84 years	7 107	7 107	3 187
85 years and over	2 198	2 198	901
3 and 4 years	3 375	3 375	1 345
16 years and over	101 099	101 099	39 969
18 years and over	97 601	97 601	38 635
21 years and over	91 769	91 769	36 201
60 years and over	28 992	28 992	12 253
62 years and over	26 314	26 314	11 217
Median	36.3	36.3	36.1
Female	68 191	68 191	27 619
Under 5 years	3 912	3 912	1 633
5 to 9 years	4 338	4 338	1 687
10 to 14 years	4 470	4 470	1 717
15 to 19 years	4 654	4 654	1 862
20 to 24 years	3 973	3 973	1 671
25 to 34 years	9 628	9 628	3 917
35 to 44 years	9 617	9 617	3 575
45 to 54 years	6 911	6 911	2 652
55 to 64 years	7 118	7 118	2 804
65 to 74 years	7 284	7 284	3 247
75 to 84 years	4 644	4 644	2 171
85 years and over	1 642	1 642	683
3 and 4 years	1 603	1 603	655
16 years and over	54 611	54 611	22 242
18 years and over	52 901	52 901	21 583
21 years and over	49 985	49 985	20 359
60 years and over	17 361	17 361	7 650
62 years and over	15 884	15 884	7 034
Median	38.1	38.1	38.6
Male	60 649	60 649	23 202
Median age	34.5	34.5	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	128 840	128 840	50 821
In households	126 096	126 096	50 117
Householder	49 813	49 813	20 322
Family householder	35 436	35 436	13 646
Nonfamily householder	14 377	14 377	6 676
Living alone	12 876	12 876	5 886
Spouse	28 289	28 289	10 170
Child	39 925	39 925	15 554
Other relatives	4 414	4 414	2 114
Nonrelatives	3 655	3 655	1 957
Institutionalized persons	2 004	2 004	549
Other persons in group quarters	740	740	155
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.47
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	22 008	22 008	9 519
In households	20 381	20 381	9 111
Householder	14 349	14 349	6 505
Nonfamily householder	7 105	7 105	3 457
Living alone	6 925	6 925	3 359
Spouse	4 594	4 594	1 876
Other relatives	1 218	1 218	603
Nonrelatives	220	220	127
Institutionalized persons	1 489	1 489	388
Other persons in group quarters	138	138	20
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	35 436	35 436	13 646
With own children under 18 years	16 029	16 029	6 157
Number of own children under 18 years	29 048	29 048	11 199
Married-couple families	28 290	28 290	10 159
With own children under 18 years	12 407	12 407	4 409
Number of own children under 18 years	23 141	23 141	8 326
Female householder, no husband present	5 631	5 631	2 796
With own children under 18 years	2 926	2 926	1 459
Number of own children under 18 years	4 876	4 876	2 448
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	47 416	47 416	18 071
Never married	12 449	12 449	5 220
Now married, except separated	29 291	29 291	10 518
Separated	953	953	391
Widowed	1 773	1 773	731
Divorced	2 950	2 950	1 211
Females 15 years and over	55 471	55 471	22 582
Never married	11 570	11 570	5 252
Now married, except separated	29 209	29 209	10 538
Separated	1 385	1 385	673
Widowed	9 094	9 094	4 111
Divorced	4 213	4 213	2 008

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
AGE			
All persons	1 073	1 073	793
Under 5 years.....	91	91	71
5 to 9 years.....	87	87	66
10 to 14 years.....	87	87	74
15 to 19 years.....	148	148	72
20 to 24 years.....	78	78	47
25 to 34 years.....	159	159	123
35 to 44 years.....	131	131	106
45 to 54 years.....	88	88	80
55 to 64 years.....	84	84	61
65 to 74 years.....	71	71	54
75 to 84 years.....	34	34	30
85 years and over	15	15	9
3 and 4 years.....	33	33	28
16 years and over	791	791	568
18 years and over	749	749	534
21 years and over	637	637	500
60 years and over	170	170	132
62 years and over	151	151	114
Median	28.0	28.0	30.4
Female	524	524	391
Under 5 years.....	42	42	31
5 to 9 years.....	37	37	28
10 to 14 years.....	42	42	40
15 to 19 years.....	76	76	28
20 to 24 years.....	41	41	24
25 to 34 years.....	69	69	57
35 to 44 years.....	60	60	50
45 to 54 years.....	40	40	38
55 to 64 years.....	45	45	37
65 to 74 years.....	42	42	33
75 to 84 years.....	19	19	18
85 years and over	11	11	7
3 and 4 years.....	13	13	11
16 years and over	397	397	288
18 years and over	381	381	274
21 years and over	313	313	260
60 years and over	97	97	80
62 years and over	85	85	68
Median	28.5	28.5	32.9
Male	549	549	402
Median age	27.4	27.4	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 073	1 073	793
In households.....	933	933	765
Householder.....	360	360	295
Family householder	238	238	200
Nonfamily householder	122	122	95
Living alone	107	107	81
Spouse	105	105	79
Child	350	350	288
Other relatives.....	66	66	61
Nonrelatives.....	52	52	42
Institutionalized persons.....	53	53	18
Other persons in group quarters	87	87	10
Persons per household	2.44	2.44	2.50
Persons per family	3.03	3.03	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	120	120	93
In households.....	108	108	88
Householder.....	83	83	67
Nonfamily householder	39	39	30
Living alone	38	38	29
Spouse	12	12	9
Other relatives.....	12	12	11
Nonrelatives.....	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons.....	12	12	5
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	238	238	200
With own children under 18 years.....	133	133	109
Number of own children under 18 years	273	273	218
Married-couple families	127	127	100
With own children under 18 years.....	70	70	54
Number of own children under 18 years	140	140	103
Female householder, no husband present	90	90	82
With own children under 18 years.....	53	53	47
Number of own children under 18 years	119	119	105
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	405	405	290
Never married	191	191	133
Now married, except separated	149	149	107
Separated	16	16	11
Widowed	14	14	8
Divorced	35	35	31
Females 15 years and over	403	403	292
Never married	169	169	97
Now married, except separated	104	104	81
Separated	16	16	14
Widowed	67	67	57
Divorced	47	47	43

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County
AGE		
All persons	431	431
Under 5 years	37	37
5 to 9 years	38	38
10 to 14 years	46	46
15 to 19 years	55	55
20 to 24 years	20	20
25 to 34 years	73	73
35 to 44 years	55	55
45 to 54 years	34	34
55 to 64 years	39	39
65 to 74 years	26	26
75 to 84 years	7	7
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	18	18
16 years and over	304	304
18 years and over	286	286
21 years and over	253	253
60 years and over	50	50
62 years and over	40	40
Median	27.8	27.8
Female	208	208
Under 5 years	14	14
5 to 9 years	19	19
10 to 14 years	22	22
15 to 19 years	24	24
20 to 24 years	12	12
25 to 34 years	35	35
35 to 44 years	29	29
45 to 54 years	14	14
55 to 64 years	19	19
65 to 74 years	16	16
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	8	8
16 years and over	149	149
18 years and over	143	143
21 years and over	129	129
60 years and over	27	27
62 years and over	22	22
Median	28.8	28.8
Male	223	223
Median age	27.2	27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	431	431
In households	416	416
Householder	124	124
Family householder	93	93
Nonfamily householder	31	31
Living alone	24	24
Spouse	84	84
Child	156	156
Other relatives	19	19
Nonrelatives	33	33
Institutionalized persons	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	10	10
Persons per household	2.77	2.77
Persons per family	3.18	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	34	34
In households	33	33
Householder	25	25
Nonfamily householder	14	14
Living alone	13	13
Spouse	6	6
Other relatives	1	1
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	93	93
With own children under 18 years	50	50
Number of own children under 18 years	125	125
Married-couple families	75	75
With own children under 18 years	38	38
Number of own children under 18 years	98	98
Female householder, no husband present	13	13
With own children under 18 years	10	10
Number of own children under 18 years	23	23
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	157	157
Never married	55	55
Now married, except separated	80	80
Separated	4	4
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	16	16
Females 15 years and over	153	153
Never married	39	39
Now married, except separated	83	83
Separated	6	6
Widowed	15	15
Divorced	10	10

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County
AGE		
All persons	128 525	128 525
Under 5 years	8 056	8 056
5 to 9 years	8 865	8 865
10 to 14 years	8 946	8 946
15 to 19 years	9 397	9 397
20 to 24 years	7 654	7 654
25 to 34 years	18 673	18 673
35 to 44 years	18 656	18 656
45 to 54 years	13 123	13 123
55 to 64 years	13 179	13 179
65 to 74 years	12 679	12 679
75 to 84 years	7 100	7 100
85 years and over	2 197	2 197
3 and 4 years	3 364	3 364
16 years and over	100 872	100 872
18 years and over	97 385	97 385
21 years and over	91 572	91 572
60 years and over	28 944	28 944
62 years and over	26 276	26 276
Median	36.3	36.3
Female	68 034	68 034
Under 5 years	3 905	3 905
5 to 9 years	4 325	4 325
10 to 14 years	4 453	4 453
15 to 19 years	4 638	4 638
20 to 24 years	3 962	3 962
25 to 34 years	9 603	9 603
35 to 44 years	9 594	9 594
45 to 54 years	6 900	6 900
55 to 64 years	7 102	7 102
65 to 74 years	7 270	7 270
75 to 84 years	4 641	4 641
85 years and over	1 641	1 641
3 and 4 years	1 599	1 599
16 years and over	54 493	54 493
18 years and over	52 787	52 787
21 years and over	49 881	49 881
60 years and over	17 336	17 336
62 years and over	15 864	15 864
Median	38.1	38.1
Male	60 491	60 491
Median age	34.5	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	128 525	128 525
In households	125 789	125 789
Householder	49 716	49 716
Family householder	35 365	35 365
Nonfamily householder	14 351	14 351
Living alone	12 855	12 855
Spouse	28 226	28 226
Child	39 819	39 819
Other relatives	4 398	4 398
Nonrelatives	3 630	3 630
Institutionalized persons	2 000	2 000
Other persons in group quarters	736	736
Persons per household	2.54	2.54
Persons per family	3.05	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	21 976	21 976
In households	20 350	20 350
Householder	14 326	14 326
Nonfamily householder	7 092	7 092
Living alone	6 913	6 913
Spouse	4 588	4 588
Other relatives	1 217	1 217
Nonrelatives	219	219
Institutionalized persons	1 488	1 488
Other persons in group quarters	138	138
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	35 365	35 365
With own children under 18 years	15 998	15 998
Number of own children under 18 years	28 965	28 965
Married-couple families	28 232	28 232
With own children under 18 years	12 384	12 384
Number of own children under 18 years	23 073	23 073
Female householder, no husband present	5 623	5 623
With own children under 18 years	2 920	2 920
Number of own children under 18 years	4 865	4 865
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	47 307	47 307
Never married	12 419	12 419
Now married, except separated	29 232	29 232
Separated	949	949
Widowed	1 771	1 771
Divorced	2 936	2 936
Females 15 years and over	55 351	55 351
Never married	11 542	11 542
Now married, except separated	29 144	29 144
Separated	1 381	1 381
Widowed	9 081	9 081
Divorced	4 203	4 203

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Blair County											
	Altoona, PA MSA		Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	
	Total	Altoona city												
RACE														
All persons	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 417	6 063	706	1 207	3 625	1 823	3 819	3 099	1 780	3 278	
White	128 840	50 821	4 273	2 402	6 022	705	1 204	3 566	1 656	3 622	2 986	1 664	3 252	
Black	1 073	793	19	4	11	-	-	39	161	158	81	63	14	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	118	55	4	2	4	-	-	3	2	8	12	-	3	
American Indian	115	54	-	2	4	-	-	3	2	8	12	-	3	
Eskimo	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aleut	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	380	142	5	8	19	1	2	10	2	11	17	24	6	
Asian	371	136	5	7	19	1	2	10	2	11	17	23	6	
Chinese	54	22	2	6	4	-	-	3	2	10	2	6	1	
Filipino	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japanese	32	14	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	
Asian Indian	97	26	1	-	9	1	1	3	-	-	3	3	1	
Korean	85	26	-	1	4	1	1	3	-	-	3	4	1	
Vietnamese	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thai	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Asian	36	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Pacific Islander	9	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Hawaiian	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoan	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other race	131	70	-	1	7	-	-	7	2	20	3	9	3	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 417	6 063	706	1 207	3 625	1 823	3 819	3 099	1 780	3 278	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	431	194	10	5	21	1	-	12	1	30	9	16	27	
Mexican	112	57	5	-	5	-	-	5	1	3	3	3	17	
Puerto Rican	98	58	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	7	1	
Cuban	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other Hispanic	213	77	5	3	14	1	-	7	-	3	6	5	8	
Not of Hispanic origin	130 111	51 687	4 287	2 412	6 042	705	1 207	3 613	1 822	3 789	3 090	1 764	3 251	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 417	6 063	706	1 207	3 625	1 823	3 819	3 099	1 780	3 278	
White	128 840	50 821	4 273	2 402	6 022	705	1 204	3 566	1 656	3 622	2 986	1 664	3 252	
Hispanic origin	315	137	10	1	15	1	-	8	1	14	5	6	21	
Not of Hispanic origin	128 525	50 684	4 263	2 401	6 007	704	1 204	3 558	1 655	3 608	2 981	1 658	3 231	
Black	1 073	793	19	4	11	-	-	39	161	158	81	63	14	
Hispanic origin	17	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 056	784	19	1	11	-	-	39	161	154	81	61	14	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	118	55	2	2	4	-	-	3	2	8	12	-	3	
Hispanic origin	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	115	53	2	2	4	-	-	3	2	6	11	-	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander	380	142	5	8	19	1	2	10	2	11	17	24	6	
Hispanic origin	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	372	137	19	8	19	1	2	9	2	11	17	24	6	
Other race	131	70	-	1	7	-	-	7	2	20	3	9	3	
Hispanic origin	88	41	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	12	3	6	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	43	29	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	-	1	1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County												
	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con												
	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	4 862	3 242				706	1 179	3 623	1 816	3 819	3 228	3 089	1 240
White	4 810	3 220				705	1 176	3 564	1 649	3 622	3 182	2 976	1 218
Black	29	13						39	161	158	42	81	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	3						3	2	8	1	12	
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	5					2	10	2	11	2	17	12
Asian	5	5					2	10	2	10	1	17	12
Chinese													
Filipino	2	1					1	3	2		1	2	3
Japanese	1												
Korean													
Laotian													
Other Asian													
Pacific Islander	3												
Native Hawaiian													
Other Pacific Islander													
Other race	13	1						7	2	20	1	3	4
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Hispanic ORIGIN													
All persons	4 862	3 242				706	1 179	3 623	1 816	3 819	3 228	3 089	1 240
Hispanic origin (of any race)	33	8				1		12	1	30	6	9	7
Mexican	13								1	3	5	3	3
Puerto Rican	7	4						5		24			1
Cuban													
Other Hispanic	13	4				1		7		3	1	6	3
Not of Hispanic origin	4 829	3 234				705	1 179	3 611	1 815	3 789	3 222	3 080	1 233
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 862	3 242				706	1 179	3 623	1 816	3 819	3 228	3 089	1 240
White	4 810	3 220				705	1 176	3 564	1 649	3 622	3 182	2 976	1 218
Hispanic origin	24	8						8	1	14	6	5	3
Not of Hispanic origin	4 786	3 212				704	1 176	3 556	1 648	3 608	3 176	2 971	1 215
Black	29	13						39	161	158	42	81	6
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	3					1	39	161	154	42	81	6
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	5											
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Other race	13	1					2	7	2	11	2	17	12
Hispanic origin	9	1						3	2	20	1	3	4
Not of Hispanic origin	4	1						4	2	8	1	1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Altoona city, Blair County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020
RACE													
All persons		3 239	1 254	2 196	3 031	1 087	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 241	1 740	241
White		3 213	1 252	2 139	2 997	1 072	4 274	3 690	4 150	4 810	3 219	1 677	236
Black		14	—	42	11	4	88	11	30	29	13	58	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	—	1	—	5	3	11	2	3	1	—
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		6	2	14	21	8	5	5	11	8	5	—	—
Chinese		3	2	14	21	2	5	5	11	5	1	—	—
Filipino		1	1	4	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		3	—	1	1	3	6	—	1	13	1	4	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 239	1 254	2 196	3 031	1 087	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 241	1 740	241
Hispanic origin (of any race)		27	3	11	7	5	12	1	12	33	8	9	—
Mexican		17	—	1	4	3	2	1	4	13	—	—	—
Puerto Rican		1	—	6	—	—	3	—	3	7	4	1	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		8	3	4	3	2	7	—	4	13	4	8	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3 212	1 251	2 185	3 024	1 082	4 366	3 708	4 191	4 829	3 233	1 731	241
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		3 239	1 254	2 196	3 031	1 087	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 241	1 740	241
White		3 213	1 252	2 139	2 997	1 072	4 274	3 690	4 150	4 810	3 219	1 677	236
Hispanic origin		21	2	6	6	1	11	1	12	24	8	7	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3 192	1 250	2 133	2 991	1 071	4 263	3 689	4 138	4 786	3 211	1 670	236
Black		14	—	42	11	4	88	11	30	29	13	58	5
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		14	—	38	11	3	88	11	30	29	13	58	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	—	1	—	5	3	11	2	3	1	—
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	1	—	5	3	11	2	3	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		6	2	14	21	8	5	5	11	8	5	—	—
Hispanic origin		3	1	14	21	2	5	5	11	8	1	4	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		3	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	13	1	2	—
Hispanic origin		2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	9	1	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Blair County

	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
RACE													
All persons	3 846	2 910	2 804	8 152	4 297	2 417	6 063	3 612	7 247	8 284	5 575	5 620	5 527
White	3 820	2 881	2 801	8 124	4 273	2 402	6 022	3 593	7 093	8 235	5 543	5 553	5 513
Black	12	20	2	13	19	4	11	6	26	30	5	45	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	2	2	5	—	2	4	6	6	1	—	11	—
Asian	10	2	2	5	—	2	4	6	6	1	—	11	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	5	1	8	5	8	19	3	102	12	23	7	8
Chinese	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	—	8	1	8	—	—
Filipino	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	2	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	8	2	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	51	4	3	—	—
Vietnamese	2	2	—	7	—	1	4	2	16	3	—	4	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	2	—	—	—	1	7	4	20	6	4	—	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 846	2 910	2 804	8 152	4 297	2 417	6 063	3 612	7 247	8 284	5 575	5 620	5 527
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	—	20	14	17	10	5	21	10	59	16	14	12	12
Puerto Rican	—	2	—	5	5	—	5	5	7	8	10	4	2
Cuban	—	1	4	6	—	2	1	2	13	—	2	2	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 845	2 890	2 790	8 135	4 287	2 412	6 042	3 602	7 188	8 268	5 561	5 608	5 515
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	3 846	2 910	2 804	8 152	4 297	2 417	6 063	3 612	7 247	8 284	5 575	5 620	5 527
White	3 820	2 881	2 801	8 124	4 273	2 402	6 022	3 593	7 093	8 235	5 543	5 553	5 513
Hispanic origin	1	18	14	15	10	1	15	8	37	11	12	10	10
Not of Hispanic origin	3 819	2 863	2 787	8 109	4 263	2 401	6 007	3 585	7 056	8 224	5 531	5 542	5 503
Black	12	20	—	13	19	4	11	6	26	30	5	45	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	2	2	5	—	2	4	6	6	1	—	11	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	5	1	8	5	8	19	3	102	12	23	7	8
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	2	—	—	—	1	7	4	20	6	4	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Blair County—Con.												
		Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
RACE														
	All persons	2 615	5 263	3 802	-	28	2	7	-	10	540	39	-	1
	White	2 611	5 227	3 795	-	28	2	7	-	10	446	39	-	1
	Black	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	American Indian	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eskimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aleut	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asian or Pacific Islander	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	Asian	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
	Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Filipino	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Japanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asian Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Korean	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Vietnamese	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Combodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Laotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Asian	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samoan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other race	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
	All persons	2 615	5 263	3 802	-	28	2	7	-	10	540	39	-	1
	Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
	Mexican	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Puerto Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Cuban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Other Hispanic	1	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Not of Hispanic origin	2 614	5 252	3 797	-	28	2	7	-	10	531	39	-	1
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
	All persons	2 615	5 263	3 802	-	28	2	7	-	10	540	39	-	1
	White	2 611	5 227	3 795	-	28	2	7	-	10	446	39	-	1
	Hispanic origin	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Not of Hispanic origin	2 611	5 220	3 790	-	28	2	7	-	10	443	39	-	1
	Black	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-
	Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Not of Hispanic origin	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hispanic origin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not of Hispanic origin	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asian or Pacific Islander	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not of Hispanic origin	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	Other race	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
	Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
	Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
All housing units	54 349	54 349	22 698	1 648	963	2 547	283	501	1 606	790
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	50 332	50 332	20 684	1 575	912	2 329	279	488	1 444	676
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 517	36 517	13 669	1 423	757	1 820	264	446	798	509
Percent of occupied housing units.....	72.6	72.6	66.1	90.3	83.0	78.1	94.6	91.4	55.3	75.3
White.....	36 255	36 255	13 502	1 415	755	1 813	264	445	789	459
Black.....	172	172	138	7	—	1	—	—	6	50
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	24	24	6	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	56	56	16	1	1	4	—	1	1	—
Other race.....	10	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	71	71	29	4	—	2	—	—	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	36 194	36 194	13 481	1 411	755	1 811	264	445	788	458
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13 815	13 815	7 015	152	155	509	15	42	646	167
White.....	13 558	13 558	6 820	150	153	503	15	42	631	154
Black.....	188	188	157	1	—	2	—	—	12	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	23	23	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	30	30	19	1	2	1	—	—	2	—
Other race.....	16	16	8	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	53	53	28	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	13 522	13 522	6 801	150	153	502	15	42	631	154
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	4 017	4 017	2 014	73	51	218	4	13	162	114
For sale only.....	416	416	210	11	5	11	2	4	30	26
For rent.....	1 173	1 173	710	8	14	112	1	4	46	17
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	899	899	463	24	18	29	—	3	56	25
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	298	298	41	7	1	32	—	—	—	3
For migrant workers.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 229	1 229	590	23	13	34	1	2	30	43
Boarded up.....	39	39	22	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	396	396	325	—	1	2	—	—	7	—
2 rooms.....	799	799	479	5	5	20	—	3	19	2
3 rooms.....	3 232	3 232	1 567	28	39	100	5	9	152	29
4 rooms.....	7 777	7 777	2 508	177	119	594	15	32	226	75
5 rooms.....	10 834	10 834	3 840	455	248	628	60	134	240	108
6 rooms.....	14 879	14 879	7 041	439	288	530	81	185	487	306
7 rooms.....	8 413	8 413	3 737	273	156	345	60	82	219	153
8 or more rooms.....	8 019	8 019	3 201	271	107	328	62	56	256	117
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	37 905	37 905	15 778	1 393	784	1 706	276	468	943	658
1, attached.....	2 205	2 205	1 186	80	16	72	—	4	58	29
2.....	3 258	3 258	2 048	28	53	63	3	10	257	59
3 or 4.....	2 213	2 213	1 131	19	4	47	2	10	167	17
5 to 9.....	1 555	1 555	791	5	5	106	—	—	86	11
10 to 19.....	997	997	532	10	1	34	1	—	35	—
20 to 49.....	650	650	331	—	—	25	—	—	30	—
50 or more.....	714	714	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4 008	4 008	26	98	91	475	—	7	1	1
Other.....	844	844	343	15	9	19	1	2	29	15
Occupied housing units.....	50 332	50 332	20 684	1 575	912	2 329	279	488	1 444	676
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	13 018	13 018	5 985	288	212	530	64	115	421	171
2 persons.....	16 141	16 141	6 422	546	333	737	104	175	417	196
3 persons.....	9 013	9 013	3 527	300	173	472	49	91	268	120
4 persons.....	7 569	7 569	2 876	277	127	387	39	80	191	108
5 persons.....	3 207	3 207	1 285	106	52	145	14	17	94	53
6 or more persons.....	1 393	1 393	589	58	15	58	9	10	53	28
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.25	2.18	2.41	2.23	2.36	2.23	2.24	2.22	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.36	2.29	2.47	2.24	2.44	2.26	2.27	2.40	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.85	2.18	2.06	1.50	1.68	1.97	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	49 756	49 756	20 462	1 555	908	2 305	275	486	1 428	667
1.01 to 1.50.....	501	501	184	19	3	22	3	2	14	9
1.51 or more.....	75	75	38	1	—	2	—	—	2	—
Mean.....	.43	.43	.42	.44	.42	.45	.39	.41	.43	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	29 577	29 577	12 455	1 196	631	1 325	242	415	700	460
Less than \$20,000.....	4 451	4 451	2 967	111	77	113	9	40	176	162
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9 812	9 812	5 074	251	249	286	51	201	425	205
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	7 569	7 569	2 681	404	170	397	92	116	87	64
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 529	4 529	1 132	247	86	319	64	37	10	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 618	1 618	333	94	34	116	16	6	1	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 079	1 079	174	69	14	81	7	4	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	311	311	70	13	—	8	3	7	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	113	113	16	5	1	1	—	4	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	45	45	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	50	50	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	41 100	41 100	31 600	51 000	39 200	52 400	52 300	36 800	26 700	24 300
Mean (dollars).....	48 100	48 100	37 400	56 100	43 700	56 600	55 200	43 800	28 000	28 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13 424	13 424	6 942	146	147	498	15	41	641	163
Median contract rent (dollars).....	222	222	216	212	233	308	237	285	220	206
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	237	237	225	228	242	303	246	285	227	205
With meals included in rent.....	43	43	28	1	—	2	—	—	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	397	397	429	875	—	363	—	—	544	413
No meals included in rent.....	12 471	12 471	6 598	122	131	444	12	34	621	144
No cash rent.....	910	910	316	23	16	52	3	7	18	17

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 629	1 169	498	1 406	2 121	1 250	—	—	—	283
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 415	1 042	482	1 276	1 872	1 194	—	—	—	279
Owner-occupied housing units	951	539	380	946	1 217	984	—	—	—	264
Percent of occupied housing units	67.2	51.7	78.8	74.1	65.0	82.4	—	—	—	94.6
White	915	532	375	942	1 210	979	—	—	—	264
Black	36	4	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	2	2	4	6	1	—	—	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin	912	532	375	939	1 205	978	—	—	—	264
Renter-occupied housing units	464	503	102	330	655	210	—	—	—	15
White	436	485	96	327	645	209	—	—	—	15
Black	24	15	1	2	6	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	2	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin	434	483	96	325	641	209	—	—	—	15
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	214	127	16	130	249	56	—	—	—	4
For sale only	24	8	3	19	24	6	—	—	—	2
For rent	35	69	4	65	97	24	—	—	—	1
Rented or sold, not occupied	44	6	4	15	64	15	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	4	1	7	6	3	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	110	40	4	24	58	8	—	—	—	1
Boarded up	11	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	5	—	14	9	29	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	19	2	4	18	19	1	—	—	—	—
3 rooms	72	78	28	68	101	49	—	—	—	5
4 rooms	163	162	72	116	245	129	—	—	—	15
5 rooms	240	238	74	197	368	229	—	—	—	60
6 rooms	524	398	129	505	732	423	—	—	—	81
7 rooms	319	172	88	295	386	259	—	—	—	60
8 or more rooms	287	119	89	198	241	160	—	—	—	62
Median, all housing units	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	—	—	—	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.1	—	—	—	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	—	—	—	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	—	—	—	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	—	—	—	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 188	691	415	1 076	1 541	1 080	—	—	—	276
1, attached	74	120	—	79	131	28	—	—	—	—
2	183	100	1	134	273	78	—	—	—	3
3 or 4	114	111	3	30	54	13	—	—	—	2
5 to 9	50	34	—	60	65	28	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	1	63	6	11	27	13	—	—	—	1
20 to 49	—	26	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other	19	19	7	16	29	9	—	—	—	1
Occupied housing units	1 415	1 042	482	1 276	1 872	1 194	—	—	—	279
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	329	201	122	330	482	298	—	—	—	64
2 persons	432	313	143	385	585	416	—	—	—	104
3 persons	251	212	85	240	330	199	—	—	—	49
4 persons	234	176	94	192	285	177	—	—	—	39
5 persons	123	87	28	94	125	73	—	—	—	14
6 or more persons	46	53	10	35	65	31	—	—	—	9
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	2.53	2.33	2.30	2.28	2.22	—	—	—	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.37	2.23	2.37	2.28	2.27	—	—	—	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.31	2.76	3.21	1.99	2.26	1.94	—	—	—	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 402	1 022	455	1 271	1 852	1 183	—	—	—	275
1.01 to 1.50	12	17	16	4	18	11	—	—	—	3
1.51 or more	1	3	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Mean .....	.44	.49	.43	.42	.44	.41	—	—	—	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	868	476	356	887	1 108	910	—	—	—	242
Less than \$20,000	234	232	3	219	479	119	—	—	—	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	363	185	86	490	516	440	—	—	—	51
\$40,000 to \$59,999	179	28	134	145	95	251	—	—	—	92
\$60,000 to \$79,999	66	21	91	28	15	74	—	—	—	64
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	7	30	5	2	19	—	—	—	16
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	2	11	—	1	7	—	—	—	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 700	20 400	52 900	27 700	22 000	35 300	—	—	—	52 300
Mean (dollars)	34 100	25 200	56 200	29 900	24 400	38 300	—	—	—	55 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	459	493	102	328	648	208	—	—	—	15
Median contract rent (dollars)	217	168	323	227	209	231	—	—	—	237
Mean contract rent (dollars)	214	191	548	238	210	245	—	—	—	246
With meals included in rent	4	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	416	313	—	313	450	313	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	436	483	93	296	609	198	—	—	—	12
No cash rent	19	9	9	30	36	9	—	—	—	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
All housing units	491	1 605	787	1 629	1 298	1 165	496	1 392	473	945
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	478	1 443	673	1 415	1 233	1 039	480	1 262	447	923
Owner-occupied housing units	436	797	506	951	979	536	380	932	351	720
Percent of occupied housing units	91.2	55.2	75.2	67.2	79.4	51.6	79.2	73.9	78.5	78.0
White	435	788	456	915	974	529	375	928	350	716
Black	—	6	50	36	5	4	2	1	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	2	1	3	—	2	2	4	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	435	787	455	912	974	529	375	925	350	714
Renter-occupied housing units	42	646	167	464	254	503	100	330	96	203
White	42	631	154	436	247	485	94	327	96	190
Black	—	12	13	24	6	15	1	2	—	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	3	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	42	631	154	434	246	483	94	325	96	190
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	13	162	114	214	65	126	16	130	26	22
For sale only	4	30	26	24	10	8	3	19	—	2
For rent	4	46	17	35	21	69	4	65	8	6
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	56	25	44	17	6	4	15	6	11
For seasonal recreational, or occasional use	—	—	3	1	—	3	1	7	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	2	30	43	110	17	40	4	24	12	3
Boarded up	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	2	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	7	—	5	14	—	14	9	8	—
2 rooms	3	19	2	19	11	2	3	18	3	6
3 rooms	8	152	29	72	34	78	27	67	19	40
4 rooms	30	226	74	163	103	162	72	116	42	114
5 rooms	131	240	108	240	220	238	74	196	87	205
6 rooms	183	486	304	524	491	397	129	500	174	264
7 rooms	81	219	153	319	240	172	88	289	92	166
8 or more rooms	55	256	117	287	185	116	89	197	48	150
Median, all housing units	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9
Mean, all housing units	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	463	942	655	1 188	1 108	687	415	1 063	399	717
1, attached	4	58	29	74	23	120	—	78	15	41
2	10	257	59	183	65	100	1	134	26	19
3 or 4	10	167	17	114	38	111	3	30	17	49
5 to 9	—	86	11	50	—	34	—	60	7	90
10 to 19	—	35	—	1	24	63	6	11	2	2
20 to 49	—	30	—	—	33	26	66	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other	2	29	15	19	7	19	5	16	7	27
Occupied housing units	478	1 443	673	1 415	1 233	1 039	480	1 262	447	923
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	114	421	170	329	299	200	120	328	94	249
2 persons	170	416	195	432	384	313	143	381	134	343
3 persons	90	268	120	251	229	212	85	235	95	150
4 persons	78	191	107	234	197	175	94	191	61	110
5 persons	17	94	53	123	79	86	28	92	39	57
6 or more persons	9	53	28	46	45	53	10	35	24	14
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.22	2.35	2.38	2.33	2.53	2.34	2.30	2.47	2.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.40	2.41	2.40	2.35	2.37	2.23	2.37	2.53	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.68	1.97	2.20	2.31	2.19	2.76	3.26	1.99	2.27	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	476	1 427	664	1 402	1 221	1 019	453	1 257	442	915
1.01 to 1.50	2	14	9	12	10	17	16	4	5	8
1.51 or more	—	2	—	1	2	3	11	1	—	—
Mean	41	43	43	44	43	49	43	42	47	40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	410	699	457	868	913	473	356	873	327	645
Less than \$20,000	39	176	162	234	122	232	3	217	110	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999	201	425	202	363	413	183	86	483	170	127
\$40,000 to \$59,999	113	86	64	179	276	28	134	141	36	316
\$60,000 to \$79,999	36	10	25	66	89	20	91	27	6	124
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	4	4	20	9	7	30	5	3	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	—	—	4	4	2	11	—	2	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 600	26 700	24 200	29 700	35 900	20 300	52 900	27 600	24 400	50 300
Mean (dollars)	43 800	28 000	28 600	34 100	38 100	25 100	56 200	29 800	27 200	54 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	41	641	163	459	249	493	100	328	95	200
Median contract rent (dollars)	285	220	206	217	230	168	338	227	195	226
Mean contract rent (dollars)	285	227	205	214	236	191	557	238	209	232
With meals included in rent	—	2	2	4	1	—	—	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	544	413	416	625	313	—	313	—	875
No meals included in rent	34	621	144	436	233	483	91	296	87	187
No cash rent	7	18	17	19	15	9	9	30	8	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020
All housing units.....	1 238	537	1 983	1 593	1 950	2 121	1 248	1 329	135
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 189	526	1 749	1 537	1 741	1 872	1 193	1 078	127
Owner-occupied housing units.....	975	281	1 131	1 145	913	1 217	983	129	43
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.0	53.4	64.7	74.5	52.4	65.0	82.4	12.0	33.9
White.....	969	280	1 113	1 142	909	1 210	978	129	42
Black.....	3	—	18	2	2	4	2	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	966	280	1 113	1 142	907	1 205	977	129	42
Renter-occupied housing units.....	214	245	618	392	828	655	210	949	84
Renter-occupied housing units.....	212	241	601	389	813	645	209	910	83
White.....	1	1	14	3	8	6	1	37	1
Black.....	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	3	—	3	7	—	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	212	241	598	389	810	641	209	908	83
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	49	11	234	56	209	249	55	251	8
For sale only.....	7	1	12	6	21	24	6	5	—
For rent.....	5	3	74	24	69	97	23	139	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	34	6	74	11	50	64	15	22	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	2	1	5	6	3	8	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	1	72	14	64	58	8	77	8
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	5	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	1	7	6	2	22	29	—	201	—
2 rooms.....	4	12	24	9	52	19	1	272	—
3 rooms.....	37	56	118	42	269	101	49	344	20
4 rooms.....	89	112	226	202	235	245	129	137	16
5 rooms.....	167	144	308	390	295	368	228	90	51
6 rooms.....	369	108	648	517	555	732	423	132	24
7 rooms.....	250	55	294	235	291	386	258	75	14
8 or more rooms.....	321	43	359	196	231	241	160	78	10
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0	3.1	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	6.6	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	3.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0	2.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.8	2.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	914	304	1 390	1 268	1 126	1 541	1 078	191	53
1, attached.....	170	1	98	85	175	131	28	51	5
2.....	52	14	275	59	261	273	78	169	10
3 or 4.....	45	5	152	58	128	65	13	112	6
5 to 9.....	39	27	44	77	54	28	28	111	8
10 to 19.....	11	92	1	16	62	27	13	112	53
20 to 49.....	—	90	—	—	9	—	—	77	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	443	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	—	9	4	1	1	1	—
Other.....	6	4	23	21	42	29	9	62	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 189	526	1 749	1 537	1 741	1 872	1 193	1 078	127
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	316	203	505	405	585	482	297	739	65
2 persons.....	418	183	540	546	498	585	416	186	35
3 persons.....	198	75	299	270	277	330	199	83	12
4 persons.....	175	43	229	220	221	285	177	41	8
5 persons.....	66	14	127	73	102	125	73	17	6
6 or more persons.....	16	8	49	23	58	65	31	12	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.17	1.83	2.18	2.17	2.07	2.28	2.22	1.50—	1.50—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.17	2.25	2.19	2.29	2.28	2.27	2.17	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.68	1.50—	2.03	2.07	1.77	2.26	1.94	1.50—	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 188	520	1 734	1 528	1 715	1 852	1 182	1 066	126
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	4	15	7	22	18	11	5	1
1.51 or more.....	—	2	—	2	4	2	—	7	—
Mean.....	.37	.40	.41	.41	.44	.44	.42	.46	.37
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	888	259	1 023	1 053	814	1 108	909	98	40
Less than \$20,000.....	85	17	344	111	428	479	119	56	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	165	85	458	333	324	516	440	28	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	212	112	123	358	53	95	251	7	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	220	30	49	173	6	15	73	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	75	12	32	54	2	2	19	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	74	2	11	19	—	1	7	3	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	40	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	58 400	43 400	25 500	44 300	19 400	22 000	35 300	18 200	28 800
Mean (dollars).....	66 600	45 700	31 500	46 400	21 900	24 400	38 300	25 000	31 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	210	244	613	384	819	648	208	949	83
Median contract rent (dollars).....	304	266	212	249	194	209	231	180	350
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	314	249	218	266	196	210	245	195	333
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	3	1	4	3	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 250	—	254	313	363	450	313	275	—
No meals included in rent.....	195	239	580	359	780	609	932	932	82
No cash rent.....	14	5	30	24	35	36	9	15	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
All housing units	1 556	1 348	1 157	3 249	1 648	963	2 547	1 464	2 812
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 452	1 244	1 101	3 074	1 575	912	2 329	1 356	2 676
Owner-occupied housing units	1 234	626	896	2 451	1 423	757	1 820	988	2 148
Percent of occupied housing units	85.0	50.3	81.4	79.7	90.3	83.0	78.1	72.9	80.3
White	1 228	620	894	2 446	1 415	755	1 813	987	2 115
Black	3	5	—	2	7	—	1	1	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	1	3	—	1	2	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	23
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	4	4	5	4	—	2	3	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 228	616	890	2 441	1 411	755	1 811	984	2 107
Renter-occupied housing units	218	618	205	623	152	155	509	368	528
White	215	612	205	616	150	153	503	364	519
Black	1	5	—	7	1	—	2	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	5
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	5	2	1	—	—	3	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	215	608	203	615	150	153	502	363	518
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	104	104	56	175	73	51	218	108	136
For sale only	6	10	5	23	11	5	11	12	17
For rent	22	39	10	29	8	14	112	9	24
Rented or sold, not occupied	38	24	13	39	24	18	29	32	34
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	13	3	1	5	7	1	32	35	53
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	25	28	27	79	23	13	34	20	8
Boarded up	1	—	1	3	4	—	1	2	1
ROOMS									
1 room	1	2	2	2	—	1	2	4	4
2 rooms	8	19	2	35	5	5	20	12	12
3 rooms	43	215	41	133	28	39	100	86	107
4 rooms	280	179	125	536	177	119	594	242	294
5 rooms	425	202	231	677	455	248	628	273	575
6 rooms	421	394	351	849	439	288	530	401	588
7 rooms	206	155	211	509	273	156	345	213	519
8 or more rooms	172	182	194	508	271	107	328	233	713
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.2
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 215	636	871	2 420	1 393	784	1 706	1 057	2 246
1, attached	36	174	72	83	80	16	72	40	41
2	33	136	52	129	28	53	63	66	28
3 or 4	7	107	64	99	19	4	47	45	61
5 to 9	38	110	9	87	5	5	106	56	44
10 to 19	3	80	—	41	10	1	34	13	144
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	70
50 or more	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	202	1	69	364	98	91	475	162	147
Other	22	15	20	26	15	9	19	25	31
Occupied housing units	1 452	1 244	1 101	3 074	1 575	912	2 329	1 356	2 676
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	298	447	253	681	288	212	530	342	514
2 persons	512	379	372	1 012	546	333	737	396	919
3 persons	269	195	217	598	300	173	472	248	477
4 persons	232	147	164	489	277	127	387	203	480
5 persons	103	56	76	219	106	52	145	120	202
6 or more persons	38	20	19	75	58	15	58	47	84
Median, occupied housing units	2.34	1.96	2.30	2.35	2.41	2.23	2.36	2.35	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.18	2.33	2.44	2.47	2.24	2.44	2.43	2.58
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.45	1.64	2.15	1.89	1.85	2.18	2.06	1.99	1.71
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 434	1 235	1 096	3 043	1 555	908	2 305	1 325	2 653
1.01 to 1.50	18	6	5	27	19	3	22	27	20
1.51 or more	—	3	—	4	1	1	2	4	3
Mean .....	.46	.40	.41	.44	.44	.42	.45	.45	.42
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	856	556	765	1 877	1 196	631	1 325	722	1 802
Less than \$20,000	101	126	98	149	111	77	113	127	62
\$20,000 to \$39,999	303	245	329	547	251	249	286	322	176
\$40,000 to \$59,999	239	96	238	573	404	170	397	163	326
\$60,000 to \$79,999	162	63	74	377	247	86	319	82	448
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31	12	19	140	94	34	116	20	283
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	14	6	75	69	14	81	8	251
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	—	—	13	—	—	8	—	119
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	2	5	1	1	—	70
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	30
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	37
Median (dollars)	41 500	30 600	37 400	47 600	51 000	39 200	52 400	33 000	74 900
Mean (dollars)	45 400	36 800	39 900	51 900	56 100	43 700	56 600	38 000	94 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	189	611	202	587	146	147	498	331	495
Median contract rent (dollars)	161	160	204	245	212	233	308	169	435
Mean contract rent (dollars)	164	165	204	239	228	242	303	170	428
With meals included in rent	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	4	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	225	164	875	—	363	341	—
No meals included in rent	164	585	183	528	122	131	444	293	473
No cash rent	25	26	17	57	23	16	52	34	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 1001 (pt.)	Troct 1002 (pt.)
All housing units	3 346	2 290	2 390	2 135	1 089	2 017	1 604	—	10
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	3 073	2 176	2 254	2 013	1 041	1 886	1 452	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units	2 462	1 676	1 318	1 530	742	1 617	1 128	—	10
Percent of occupied housing units	80.1	77.0	58.5	76.0	71.3	85.7	77.7	—	100.0
White	2 456	1 668	1 313	1 529	742	1 612	1 128	—	10
Black	4	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 454	1 667	1 312	1 527	742	1 609	1 127	—	10
Renter-occupied housing units	611	500	936	483	299	269	324	—	—
White	604	497	929	481	298	267	323	—	—
Black	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	603	496	926	479	298	267	323	—	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	273	114	136	122	48	131	152	—	—
For sale only	38	8	20	19	4	2	15	—	—
For rent	43	18	68	20	16	16	14	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	25	23	11	21	19	34	52	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	27	18	5	22	—	24	10	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant	140	47	32	39	9	54	61	—	—
Boarded up	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	9	13	19	1	1	6	4	—	—
2 rooms	28	32	74	21	8	19	19	—	—
3 rooms	153	145	250	106	71	62	83	—	1
4 rooms	770	507	359	372	155	320	360	—	2
5 rooms	877	507	392	464	172	505	358	—	3
6 rooms	748	509	609	478	291	530	401	—	2
7 rooms	418	310	350	317	188	285	213	—	1
8 or more rooms	343	390	337	376	203	290	166	—	1
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	—	5.2
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	—	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	—	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.8	—	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.3	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 912	1 598	1 499	1 378	779	1 542	1 063	—	5
1, attached	43	123	119	45	30	16	28	—	—
2	45	62	239	102	98	45	31	—	—
3 or 4	117	73	235	91	53	4	25	—	—
5 to 9	62	16	113	33	48	16	47	—	—
10 to 19	16	2	69	1	21	3	27	—	—
20 to 49	78	26	87	—	33	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	982	262	2	465	7	354	296	—	5
Other	91	35	27	20	20	37	87	—	—
Occupied housing units	3 073	2 176	2 254	2 013	1 041	1 886	1 452	—	10
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	741	530	766	479	268	353	323	—	1
2 persons	1 034	699	732	634	330	606	467	—	5
3 persons	557	434	340	353	189	354	304	—	—
4 persons	487	347	253	336	174	355	221	—	2
5 persons	165	113	117	148	59	136	102	—	—
6 or more persons	89	53	46	63	21	82	35	—	1
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.30	1.99	2.33	2.27	2.47	2.36	—	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.44	2.22	2.40	2.37	2.51	2.39	—	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.03	1.67	1.50	1.99	1.88	2.25	2.24	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	3 038	2 154	2 238	1 980	1 032	1 844	1 420	—	10
1.01 to 1.50	35	21	14	32	7	37	24	—	—
1.51 or more	—	1	2	1	2	5	8	—	—
Mean .....	.46	.43	.40	.45	.42	.47	.46	—	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 450	1 312	1 186	939	658	1 085	735	—	5
Less than \$20,000	67	84	61	48	51	88	118	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	281	354	298	237	258	280	310	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	459	355	383	286	227	376	188	—	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999	372	228	287	215	93	248	92	—	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	132	127	94	88	20	60	15	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	121	119	43	51	7	27	7	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	13	34	16	9	2	4	5	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	6	2	4	—	2	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	55 000	51 000	50 800	52 100	41 600	48 500	35 400	—	52 500
Mean (dollars)	60 700	61 000	55 700	56 900	44 300	50 600	39 700	—	49 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	587	490	923	432	299	244	299	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	292	278	268	199	221	210	172	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	286	273	277	205	213	216	178	—	—
With meals included in rent	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	419	238	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	539	454	872	365	274	203	241	—	—
No cash rent	48	36	49	65	25	41	58	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.						
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
All housing units	1	3	—	4	2	14	2
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units	1	3	—	3	2	14	1
Percent of occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
White	1	3	—	3	—	14	1
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1	3	—	3	—	14	1
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
White	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
For sale only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS							
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3 rooms	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4 rooms	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6 rooms	1	2	—	1	—	5	—
7 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
8 or more rooms	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Median, all housing units	6.0	5.8	—	8.0	2.5	6.5	6.0
Mean, all housing units	6.0	5.3	—	8.0	2.5	6.3	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	—	8.0	2.5	6.5	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	—	8.0	—	6.5	7.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	1	3	—	4	—	13	2
1, attached	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Occupied housing units	1	3	—	3	2	14	1
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	—	1	—	1	2	2	1
2 persons	1	1	—	—	—	4	—
3 persons	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
4 persons	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
5 persons	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
6 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.00	2.00	—	4.00	1.50	2.70	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.00	2.00	—	4.00	—	2.70	1.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	1	3	—	3	2	14	1
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean	.33	.44	—	.42	.40	.44	.14
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1	3	—	3	—	14	1
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	3	—	2	—	7	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	42 500	27 500	—	32 500	—	33 300	62 500
Mean (dollars)	42 500	29 200	—	42 500	—	37 500	62 500
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Blair County	
	Altoona, PA MSA	Total
	49 813	20 322
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	36 255	13 502
Percent of occupied housing units	72.8	64.4
Renter-occupied housing units	13 558	6 820
Percent of occupied housing units	27.2	33.6
ROOMS		
1 room	333	283
2 rooms	653	391
3 rooms	2 813	1 348
4 rooms	6 898	2 191
5 rooms	9 912	3 461
6 rooms	13 805	6 369
7 rooms	7 909	3 403
8 or more rooms	7 490	2 876
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	35 513	14 500
1, attached	1 929	997
2	2 740	1 647
3 or 4	1 888	921
5 to 9	1 362	668
10 to 19	889	476
20 to 49	580	295
50 or more	698	519
Mobile home or trailer	3 622	26
Other	592	273
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	12 876	5 886
2 persons	15 997	6 312
3 persons	8 917	3 464
4 persons	7 472	2 820
5 persons	3 175	1 264
6 or more persons	1 376	576
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	49 251	20 110
1.01 to 1.50	490	175
1.51 or more	72	37
Mean .....	.43	.42
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	29 356	12 305
Less than \$20,000	4 392	2 912
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9 740	5 015
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7 537	2 640
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 509	1 121
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 409	332
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 071	173
\$150,000 to \$199,999	305	69
\$200,000 to \$249,999	107	16
\$250,000 to \$299,999	40	6
\$300,000 or more	46	1
Median (dollars)	41 200	31 700
Mean (dollars)	48 000	37 400
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 172	6 751
Median contract rent (dollars)	222	216
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	226
With meals included in rent	42	28
Mean contract rent (dollars)	398	429
No meals included in rent	12 230	6 413
No cash rent	900	310

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA		Blair County	
	Total	Altoona city	Total	Altoona city
Occupied housing units	340	295	340	295
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	172	138	172	138
Percent of occupied housing units	47.8	46.8	47.8	46.8
Renter-occupied housing units	188	157	188	157
Percent of occupied housing units	52.2	53.2	52.2	53.2
ROOMS				
1 room	4	3	4	3
2 rooms	12	12	12	12
3 rooms	35	28	35	28
4 rooms	47	38	47	38
5 rooms	61	43	61	43
6 rooms	91	79	91	79
7 rooms	57	52	57	52
8 or more rooms	53	40	53	40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	197	166	197	166
1, attached	28	18	28	18
2	31	28	31	28
3 or 4	43	40	43	40
5 to 9	24	16	24	16
10 to 19	18	14	18	14
20 to 49	6	6	6	6
50 or more	6	5	6	5
Mobile home or trailer	4	4	4	4
Other	3	2	3	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	107	81	107	81
2 persons	108	94	108	94
3 persons	64	50	64	50
4 persons	54	44	54	44
5 persons	18	17	18	17
6 or more persons	9	9	9	9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.18	2.21	2.18	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	2.06	1.99	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	356	292	356	292
1.01 to 1.50	3	3	3	3
1.51 or more	1	1	1	1
Mean	.46	.46	.46	.46
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	151	126	151	126
Less than \$70,000	50	47	50	47
\$70,000 to \$39,999	65	57	65	57
\$40,000 to \$59,999	21	15	21	15
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	6	10	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	1	3	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25,200	23,600	25,200	23,600
Mean (dollars)	33,600	28,100	33,600	28,100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	183	153	183	153
Median contract rent (dollars)	217	205	217	205
Mean contract rent (dollars)	220	206	220	206
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	180	151	180	151
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	3	2	3	2

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County
Occupied housing units	124	124
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	71	71
Percent of occupied housing units	57.3	57.3
Renter-occupied housing units	53	53
Percent of occupied housing units	42.7	42.7
ROOMS		
1 room	1	1
2 rooms	2	2
3 rooms	10	10
4 rooms	15	15
5 rooms	25	25
6 rooms	28	28
7 rooms	15	15
8 or more rooms	28	28
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	80	80
1, attached	9	9
2	8	8
3 or 4	10	10
5 to 9	2	2
10 to 19	1	1
20 to 49	3	3
50 or more	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	9	9
Other	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	24	24
2 persons	37	37
3 persons	31	31
4 persons	14	14
5 persons	14	14
6 or more persons	4	4
Median, occupied housing units	2.53	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.71	2.71
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	120	120
1.01 to 1.50	3	3
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	.56	.56
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units		
Less than \$20,000	61	61
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	2
Median (dollars)	49,400	49,400
Mean (dollars)	70,300	70,300
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units		
Median contract rent (dollars)	51	51
Mean contract rent (dollars)	231	231
With meals included in rent	252	252
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1	1
No meals included in rent	363	363
Mean contract rent (dollars)	46	46
No cash rent	4	4

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County
Occupied housing units	49 716	49 716
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	36 194	36 194
Percent of occupied housing units	72.8	72.8
Renter-occupied housing units	13 522	13 522
Percent of occupied housing units	27.2	27.2
ROOMS		
1 room	332	332
2 rooms	652	652
3 rooms	2 807	2 807
4 rooms	6 884	6 884
5 rooms	9 895	9 895
6 rooms	13 781	13 781
7 rooms	7 897	7 897
8 or more rooms	7 468	7 468
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	35 448	35 448
1, attached	1 925	1 925
2	2 734	2 734
3 or 4	1 880	1 880
5 to 9	1 360	1 360
10 to 19	888	888
20 to 49	579	579
50 or more	697	697
Mobile home or trailer	3 614	3 614
Other	591	591
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	12 855	12 855
2 persons	15 945	15 945
3 persons	8 895	8 895
4 persons	7 462	7 462
5 persons	3 165	3 165
6 or more persons	1 374	1 374
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	49 156	49 156
1.01 to 1.50	489	489
1.51 or more	71	71
Mean	.43	.43
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	29 303	29 303
Less than \$20 000	4 381	4 381
\$20 000 to \$39 999	9 730	9 730
\$40 000 to \$59 999	7 526	7 526
\$60 000 to \$79 999	4 500	4 500
\$80 000 to \$99 999	1 606	1 606
\$100 000 to \$149 999	1 065	1 065
\$150 000 to \$199 999	304	304
\$200 000 to \$249 999	107	107
\$250 000 to \$299 999	40	40
\$300 000 or more	44	44
Median (dollars)	41 200	41 200
Mean (dollars)	48 000	48 000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 138	13 138
Median contract rent (dollars)	222	222
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	237
With meals included in rent	42	42
Mean contract rent (dollars)	398	398
No meals included in rent	12 198	12 198
No cash rent	898	898

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County											
	Altoona, PA MSA	Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009
ANCESTRY														
All persons	130 542	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 463	6 024	655	1 156	3 733	1 850	3 785	3 151	1 718	3 270
Ancestry specified	118 200	118 200	47 419	4 067	2 240	5 747	634	1 121	3 232	1 656	3 480	2 714	1 483	2 850
Single ancestry	66 320	66 320	25 858	2 167	1 183	3 084	347	740	1 676	1 062	1 630	1 488	972	1 488
Multiple ancestry	51 880	51 880	21 561	1 900	1 057	2 663	287	381	1 556	594	1 850	1 226	711	1 362
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	12 342	12 342	4 462	230	223	277	21	35	501	194	305	437	35	420
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	261 084	261 084	103 762	8 594	4 926	12 048	1 310	2 312	7 466	3 700	7 570	6 302	3 436	6 540
Arab	385	385	248	32	7	11	5	6	19	6	11	32	28	5
Austrian	168	168	52	6	8	25	—	—	—	20	—	—	6	—
Belgian	25	25	—	8	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	89	89	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	76	76	28	—	5	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	80	80	61	—	—	—	—	37	6	—	6	—	5	—
Dutch	5 417	5 417	1 965	139	151	182	53	26	165	7	101	60	73	183
English	13 739	13 739	5 111	587	235	599	79	160	354	116	264	253	248	329
Finnish	25	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	3 562	3 562	1 483	122	60	223	11	19	91	7	168	70	59	111
French Canadian	229	229	166	—	5	23	—	—	15	5	—	8	—	—
German	71 950	71 950	27 283	2 464	1 241	3 382	360	599	1 871	829	1 912	1 629	733	1 908
Greek	360	360	172	12	—	—	—	6	8	6	18	17	8	—
Hungarian	459	459	180	8	49	28	—	—	15	—	—	27	3	—
Irish	29 430	29 430	12 443	1 092	672	1 528	145	238	901	507	1 119	817	326	668
Italian	12 173	12 173	6 966	367	262	817	120	150	337	148	571	263	252	238
Lithuanian	206	206	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	9
Norwegian	170	170	83	321	8	—	37	39	—	95	171	129	101	79
Polish	4 614	4 614	2 204	—	67	257	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	34	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Romanian	32	32	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	638	638	301	6	28	53	13	9	9	50	—	—	28	5
Scotch-Irish	3 498	3 498	1 342	62	57	118	12	20	122	17	91	27	49	96
Scottish	2 745	2 745	929	120	29	183	10	12	85	19	36	37	18	110
Slovak	2 112	2 112	837	104	48	124	6	77	26	46	43	39	149	57
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	1 371	1 371	507	66	40	45	6	44	39	37	64	7	9	19
Swiss	617	617	290	5	24	13	—	6	16	—	—	7	6	6
Ukrainian	350	350	216	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	44	8	47	7
United States or American	4 622	4 622	1 584	140	52	240	—	13	176	14	139	175	47	75
Welsh	2 103	2 103	766	95	45	140	17	6	62	11	68	27	36	57
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	33	33	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—
Yugoslavian	63	63	17	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Other ancestries	96 548	96 548	37 307	2 690	1 700	3 886	401	819	2 985	1 700	2 624	2 551	1 159	2 534
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	93	93	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Peruvian	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.
[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. See text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County												
	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con												
ANCESTRY	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)
All persons	4 862	3 294	—	—	—	655	1 120	3 733	1 850	3 785	3 228	3 141	1 188
Ancestry specified	4 459	2 838	—	—	—	634	1 091	3 232	1 656	3 480	3 108	2 704	1 185
Single ancestry	2 329	1 723	—	—	—	347	710	1 676	1 062	1 630	1 543	1 488	644
Multiple ancestry	2 130	1 115	—	—	—	287	381	1 556	594	1 850	1 565	1 216	541
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	403	456	—	—	—	21	29	501	194	305	120	437	3
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	9 724	6 588	—	—	—	1 310	2 240	7 466	3 700	7 570	6 456	6 282	2 376
Arab	9	11	—	—	—	5	6	19	6	—	6	32	—
Austrian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	10	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	6	—	6	—	—	—
Dutch	391	136	—	—	—	53	26	165	7	101	96	60	66
English	367	325	—	—	—	79	160	354	116	264	392	251	210
Finnish	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	143	71	—	—	—	11	19	91	7	168	108	70	29
French Canadian	17	24	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	30	8	—
German	2 652	1 672	—	—	—	360	583	1 871	829	1 912	1 845	1 629	510
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	6	18	—	17	—
Hungarian	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	13	27	3
Irish	1 168	697	—	—	—	145	224	901	507	1 119	893	807	278
Italian	782	397	—	—	—	120	150	337	148	571	394	263	156
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—
Norwegian	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	230	71	—	—	—	37	39	128	95	171	206	129	62
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	50	—	21	—	22
Scotch-Irish	162	80	—	—	—	12	20	122	17	91	85	27	44
Scottish	100	59	—	—	—	10	12	85	19	36	56	37	6
Slovak	16	12	—	—	—	6	77	26	46	43	60	39	124
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	7	17	—	—	—	6	44	39	37	64	23	7	9
Swiss	41	30	—	—	—	—	6	16	—	—	35	7	—
Ukrainian	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	39	8	35
United States or American	175	118	—	—	—	—	13	176	14	139	129	175	41
Welsh	88	103	—	—	—	17	6	62	11	68	65	19	30
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Other ancestries	3 266	2 697	—	—	—	401	777	2 985	1 700	2 624	1 869	2 551	702
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Altoona city, Blair County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020	
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 239	1 286	2 164	3 010	1 108	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 294	1 702	226	
	Ancestry specified	2 819	1 098	2 142	2 768	1 006	3 926	3 574	3 937	4 459	2 838	1 550	212	
	Single ancestry	1 457	521	1 246	1 541	518	1 991	2 154	2 280	2 329	1 723	868	130	
	Multiple ancestry	1 362	577	896	1 227	488	1 935	1 420	1 657	2 130	1 115	682	82	
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	420	188	22	242	102	452	135	266	403	456	152	14	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	6 478	2 572	4 328	6 020	2 216	8 756	7 418	8 406	9 724	6 588	3 404	452	
	Arab	5	—	29	53	8	24	10	—	9	11	—	9	
	Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dutch	183	36	122	36	59	231	32	106	391	136	12	—	
	English	329	140	330	352	145	341	329	409	367	325	59	—	
	Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	French (except Basque)	111	70	59	126	25	134	82	105	143	71	24	30	
	French Canadian	—	—	—	18	—	10	21	—	17	24	18	—	
	German	1 877	714	1 041	1 471	586	2 124	2 235	2 473	2 652	1 672	820	79	
	Greek	—	—	8	58	5	28	—	10	—	—	8	—	
	Hungarian	—	—	24	20	—	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	
	Irish	668	337	492	649	228	1 220	712	975	1 168	697	384	39	
	Italian	238	105	317	433	212	562	863	664	782	397	184	70	
	Lithuanian	9	—	—	11	—	17	5	—	—	—	7	6	
	Norwegian	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	54	5	11	—	—	
	Polish	79	54	122	210	49	192	125	122	230	71	65	18	
	Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
	Romanian	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian	5	—	26	73	—	41	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scotch-Irish	96	35	60	85	35	199	84	49	162	80	39	—	—
	Scottish	110	6	46	54	20	47	47	161	100	59	13	5	—
	Slovak	57	6	74	49	17	108	35	23	16	12	19	—	—
	Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Swedish	19	28	35	44	—	64	57	—	7	17	14	—	—
	Swiss	6	—	30	—	—	38	6	42	41	30	7	3	—
	Ukrainian	7	—	8	22	11	8	13	7	7	7	—	—	—
	United States or American	75	54	51	38	17	100	36	164	175	118	69	—	—
	West Indian	57	19	47	50	4	59	23	15	88	103	23	—	—
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
	Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other onesies	2 503	936	1 324	2 110	730	3 083	2 555	2 941	3 266	2 697	1 371	182	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central American	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nicaraguan	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Blair County												
		Tract 101 01	Tract 101 02	Tract 101 03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt 1)	Tract 108 98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 904	2 867	2 802	8 152	4 297	2 463	6 024	3 612	7 243	8 290	5 560	5 624	5 527
	Ancestry specified	3 207	2 464	2 542	7 272	4 067	2 240	5 747	3 297	6 328	7 589	4 986	5 060	4 982
	Single ancestry	2 014	1 420	1 419	3 864	2 167	1 183	3 084	1 982	3 514	4 257	2 672	2 653	3 180
	Multiple ancestry	1 193	1 044	1 123	3 408	1 900	1 057	2 663	1 315	2 814	3 332	2 314	2 407	1 802
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	697	403	260	880	230	223	277	315	915	701	574	564	545
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		7 808	5 734	5 604	16 304	8 594	4 976	12 048	7 224	14 486	16 580	11 120	11 248	11 054
Arab		5	—	5	8	32	7	11	2	45	7	1	11	2
Austrian		—	—	—	9	6	8	25	6	7	19	6	11	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	5	—	—
Canadian		—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	8
Czech		4	15	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	4	—	16	—
Danish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	2
Dutch		121	152	91	520	139	151	182	179	158	398	316	178	214
English		369	296	460	975	587	235	599	307	973	835	695	656	595
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
French (except Basque)		63	46	82	290	122	60	223	119	252	181	172	157	130
French Canadian		2	—	—	2	—	5	23	—	16	8	3	—	2
German		1 972	1 419	1 382	4 424	2 464	1 241	3 382	2 299	3 801	4 508	3 131	3 377	3 724
Greek		53	19	9	15	12	—	—	—	30	15	8	17	2
Hungarian		8	—	—	—	8	49	28	—	7	102	10	32	11
Irish		735	509	646	1 888	1 092	672	1 528	735	1 478	1 921	1 294	1 330	951
Italian		183	218	319	634	367	262	817	143	593	607	269	360	106
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	14	71	16	5
Norwegian		21	—	—	11	—	8	—	14	7	3	—	20	3
Polish		89	32	43	298	321	67	257	46	224	360	268	86	110
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		6	8	—	—	6	28	53	2	65	57	50	12	14
Scotch-Irish		116	92	147	250	62	57	118	95	209	283	159	174	90
Scottish		38	33	59	146	120	29	183	253	206	270	170	233	77
Slovak		66	56	48	156	104	48	124	78	139	124	111	108	23
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		16	28	49	148	66	40	45	12	92	104	34	103	52
Swiss		—	11	—	—	5	24	13	20	34	40	21	29	87
Ukrainian		8	5	14	27	—	—	30	—	6	4	10	18	—
United States or American		308	215	98	241	140	52	240	154	197	296	107	112	233
Welsh		5	43	15	192	95	45	140	56	159	164	133	100	72
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	3	—	18	—	9	—	—	—	—	6
Other ancestries		3 540	2 455	2 068	5 818	2 690	1 700	3 886	2 761	5 603	5 946	3 983	3 969	4 434
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	4	—	—	—	—	27	—	34	—	—	11	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Blair County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 612	5 270	3 807	—	36	—	—	—	10	530	31	—	—
Ancestry specified	2 374	4 570	3 487	—	30	—	—	—	10	498	31	—	—
Single ancestry	1 452	2 890	2 322	—	30	—	—	—	—	328	31	—	—
Multiple ancestry	922	1 680	1 165	—	6	—	—	—	10	170	—	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	238	700	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	5 224	10 540	7 614	—	72	—	—	—	20	1 060	62	—	—
Arab	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Austrian	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Dutch	97	259	290	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
English	356	385	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	41	73	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	1 605	3 285	2 383	—	16	—	—	—	—	223	31	—	—
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	631	933	572	—	14	—	—	—	10	48	—	—	—
Italian	13	159	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	17	88	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	67	167	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Scottish	62	53	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Slovak	—	36	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	26	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	139	192	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Welsh	27	58	19	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	2 077	4 572	3 209	—	42	—	—	—	—	457	31	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	130 542	130 542	51 881	4 297	2 463	6 024	655	1 156	3 733	1 850
Native	129 304	129 304	51 308	4 297	2 437	5 905	650	1 137	3 694	1 821
Foreign born	1 238	1 238	573	-	26	119	5	19	39	29
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	249	249	146	-	-	13	-	-	7	-
Persons 5 years and over	122 307	122 307	48 478	4 050	2 335	5 625	612	1 093	3 482	1 685
In linguistically isolated households	366	366	184	-	-	13	-	-	16	-
Speak a language other than English	3 787	3 787	1 774	106	49	137	14	37	108	57
Do not speak English "very well"	1 089	1 089	458	6	16	25	5	-	26	8
Speak Spanish	563	563	150	10	19	43	5	-	24	-
Do not speak English "very well"	207	207	60	6	6	12	5	-	10	-
Linguistically isolated	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	130	130	27	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	66	66	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	29 518	29 518	11 683	978	438	1 451	121	186	871	343
Preprimary school	1 896	1 896	766	62	21	85	-	17	50	21
Public school	1 325	1 325	585	25	14	69	-	17	29	11
Elementary or high school	22 314	22 314	8 684	768	370	1 074	99	119	706	260
Public school	19 867	19 867	7 454	641	250	963	87	112	608	254
College	5 308	5 308	2 233	148	47	292	22	50	115	62
Public college	4 316	4 316	1 826	124	37	233	15	43	98	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	86 870	86 870	34 426	2 925	1 771	4 004	487	861	2 362	1 243
Less than 9th grade	7 621	7 621	3 219	246	198	265	26	55	214	168
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 117	14 117	5 960	373	257	613	59	166	382	260
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42 396	42 396	16 562	1 531	899	1 956	253	427	1 259	529
Some college, no degree	9 677	9 677	3 896	332	221	488	58	111	165	144
Associate degree	3 961	3 961	1 525	110	65	250	32	45	137	75
Bachelor's degree	5 780	5 780	2 005	252	74	286	40	49	115	37
Graduate or professional degree	3 318	3 318	1 259	81	57	146	19	8	90	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.0	75.0	73.3	78.8	74.3	78.1	82.5	74.3	74.8	65.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.5	10.5	9.5	11.4	7.4	10.8	12.1	6.6	8.7	5.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	345	345	401	134	446	154	119	422	316	238
Children ever born per 1 000 women 25 to 34 years	1 462	1 462	1 511	1 379	1 331	1 543	1 365	1 359	1 696	1 675
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 to 44 years	1 966	1 966	1 944	2 006	1 516	1 808	1 611	1 449	2 168	2 523
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	122 307	122 307	48 478	4 050	2 335	5 625	612	1 093	3 482	1 685
Same house	82 120	82 120	31 915	2 981	1 669	3 940	418	882	2 193	1 150
Different house in United States	39 811	39 811	16 371	1 069	666	1 653	194	211	1 264	535
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 904	13 904	10 107	425	296	672	110	165	802	416
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 705	14 705	2 363	393	161	556	48	7	128	45
Different MSA/PMSA	8 238	8 238	3 127	186	195	321	19	28	246	74
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 964	2 964	774	65	14	104	17	11	88	-
Abroad	376	376	192	-	-	32	-	-	25	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	84 835	84 835	51 881	1 694	2 028	4 106	655	1 156	3 733	1 850
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	64 047	64 047	40 606	1 273	1 586	2 999	587	1 105	2 695	1 594
Rural population	45 707	45 707	-	2 603	435	1 918	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	23 975	23 975	-	1 557	222	652	-	-	-	-
On farms	1 224	1 224	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	54 058	54 058	20 629	1 865	1 028	2 733	321	492	1 516	669
Car, truck or van	49 078	49 078	18 449	1 736	945	2 641	312	479	1 294	574
Drive alone	41 924	41 924	15 375	1 515	833	2 322	294	426	1 008	462
Carpooled	7 154	7 154	3 074	221	112	319	18	53	286	112
Public transportation (including taxicab)	473	473	403	12	-	7	-	-	21	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	415	415	378	-	-	7	-	-	21	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	2 836	2 836	1 325	32	41	37	9	6	142	56
Other means	290	290	121	22	9	11	-	-	10	14
Worked at home	1 381	1 381	331	63	33	37	-	7	49	13
Persons per car, truck or van	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.06	1.13	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	16.3	14.4	16.5	16.6	18.1	12.6	13.9	15.5	14.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 318	3 318	1 242	115	53	96	7	39	75	41
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 864	11 864	4 029	354	250	713	71	92	335	140
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 295	14 295	5 151	538	194	781	132	123	297	142
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 719	7 719	3 342	280	174	361	18	86	256	144
All other times	15 481	15 481	6 534	515	324	745	93	145	504	189
Worked in MSA of residence	49 132	49 132	19 370	1 745	935	2 452	306	474	1 452	584
Altoona city	26 721	26 721	15 186	1 221	602	1 805	228	352	1 154	497
Hollidaysburg borough	4 048	4 048	1 025	99	95	118	19	35	37	29
Duncansville borough	3 237	3 237	815	91	34	94	9	20	72	24
Tyrone borough	1 863	1 863	143	-	-	17	-	-	-	7
Roaring Spring borough	1 601	1 601	81	12	15	2	-	-	13	-
Bethwood borough	1 060	1 060	194	10	8	62	5	-	-	-
Williamsburg borough	827	827	33	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Blair County	9 775	9 775	1 893	305	181	354	45	67	176	27
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 926	4 926	1 259	120	93	281	15	18	64	85
Johnstown city	161	161	55	5	5	2	-	-	-	8
Ebensburg borough	98	98	25	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Cambria County	876	876	321	18	32	41	-	5	27	20
Somerset County	40	40	21	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford County	529	529	34	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Huntingdon borough	192	192	4	-	8	3	4	-	-	-
Remainder of Huntingdon County	332	332	76	-	-	27	-	-	-	18
State College borough	465	465	96	10	17	37	5	-	7	-
Remainder of State College, PA MSA	613	613	98	10	8	71	-	-	5	-
Clearfield County	130	130	16	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	250	250	145	15	12	8	-	-	-	23
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	208	208	40	-	-	18	-	-	5	-
Worked elsewhere	1 032	1 032	328	62	6	48	6	13	20	16

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 785	3 151	1 718	3 270	4 862	3 294	—	—	—	655
Native	3 773	3 138	1 676	3 218	4 787	3 269	—	—	—	650
Foreign born	12	13	42	52	75	25	—	—	—	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	15	—	—	17	19	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 511	2 893	1 650	3 077	4 503	3 102	—	—	—	612
In linguistically isolated households	—	30	—	—	25	19	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	103	50	46	113	164	130	—	—	—	14
Do not speak English "very well"	23	50	6	46	41	46	—	—	—	5
Speak Spanish	55	4	12	25	—	—	—	—	—	5
Do not speak English "very well"	23	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 021	1 063	849	804	1 163	639	—	—	—	121
Preprimary school	53	39	5	42	82	61	—	—	—	—
Public school	32	31	—	42	75	40	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	779	712	98	603	913	456	—	—	—	99
Public school	626	689	44	535	791	390	—	—	—	87
College	189	312	746	159	168	122	—	—	—	22
Public college	157	287	726	136	148	94	—	—	—	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 302	1 653	776	2 103	3 099	2 362	—	—	—	487
Less than 9th grade	215	137	42	158	383	211	—	—	—	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	318	390	62	360	605	278	—	—	—	59
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 121	868	271	1 182	1 552	1 337	—	—	—	253
Some college, no degree	318	161	104	215	281	263	—	—	—	58
Associate degree	123	37	43	42	102	99	—	—	—	32
Bachelor's degree	141	40	147	95	142	107	—	—	—	40
Graduate or professional degree	66	20	107	51	34	67	—	—	—	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.8	68.1	86.6	75.4	68.1	79.3	—	—	—	82.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.0	3.6	32.7	6.9	5.7	7.4	—	—	—	12.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	583	313	33	399	555	517	—	—	—	119
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 469	2 000	1 000	1 273	1 659	1 230	—	—	—	1 365
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 036	2 018	1 912	1 996	1 730	1 443	—	—	—	1 611
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 511	2 893	1 650	3 077	4 503	3 102	—	—	—	612
Same house	2 259	1 687	800	2 159	3 052	2 061	—	—	—	418
Different house in United States	1 252	1 206	836	900	1 451	1 022	—	—	—	194
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	837	707	93	495	927	509	—	—	—	110
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	172	84	22	159	207	259	—	—	—	48
Different MSA/PMSA	152	294	558	188	278	242	—	—	—	19
Not in MSA/PMSA	91	121	163	58	39	12	—	—	—	17
Abroad	—	—	14	18	—	19	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 785	3 151	1 718	3 270	4 862	3 294	—	—	—	655
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 030	2 030	992	2 747	4 091	2 811	—	—	—	587
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 376	1 134	603	1 398	1 801	1 314	—	—	—	321
Car, truck, or van	1 181	999	489	1 282	1 567	1 194	—	—	—	312
Drive alone	948	814	424	1 015	1 307	1 035	—	—	—	294
Carpooled	233	185	65	267	260	159	—	—	—	18
Public transportation (including taxicab)	40	22	—	41	68	42	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	40	22	—	41	68	42	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	131	92	102	65	114	78	—	—	—	9
Other means	5	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	19	13	12	10	44	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.08	—	—	—	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	17.8	11.2	16.5	14.8	15.1	—	—	—	12.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	119	58	19	52	138	69	—	—	—	7
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	232	230	114	268	341	340	—	—	—	71
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	322	234	173	436	412	315	—	—	—	132
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	176	157	120	225	295	157	—	—	—	18
All other times	508	442	165	407	571	433	—	—	—	93
Worked in MSA of residence	1 292	1 043	567	1 298	1 673	1 217	—	—	—	306
Altoona city	1 080	815	517	1 049	1 304	804	—	—	—	228
Hallidaysburg borough	64	31	—	48	93	72	—	—	—	19
Ouncansville borough	37	34	12	23	64	93	—	—	—	9
Tyrane borough	5	12	—	24	22	10	—	—	—	—
Roaring Spring borough	—	6	—	—	14	4	—	—	—	—
Bellwood borough	12	16	5	27	23	19	—	—	—	5
Williamsburg borough	14	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Blair County	80	129	33	127	153	204	—	—	—	45
Worked outside MSA of residence	84	91	36	100	128	97	—	—	—	15
Johnstown city	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ebensburg borough	—	6	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	11	6	12	15	38	23	—	—	—	—
Somerset County	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	—	16	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Remainder of Huntingdon County	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
State College borough	12	—	4	—	24	12	—	—	—	5
Remainder of State College, PA MSA	7	17	—	18	13	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	20	29	—	14	7	5	—	—	—	—
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	7	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	27	8	8	40	9	48	—	—	—	6

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 120	3 733	1 850	3 785	3 228	3 141	1 188	3 239	1 286	2 164
Native	1 101	3 694	1 821	3 773	3 221	3 128	1 164	3 194	1 286	2 157
Foreign born	19	39	29	12	7	13	24	45	—	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	7	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	21
Persons 5 years and over	1 057	3 482	1 685	3 511	3 007	2 883	1 120	3 046	1 196	2 037
In linguistically isolated households	—	16	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	21
Speak a language other than English	37	108	57	103	34	50	22	99	20	78
Do not speak English "very well"	—	26	8	23	7	50	—	39	—	32
Speak Spanish	—	24	—	55	3	4	—	25	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	10	—	23	—	4	—	13	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	186	871	343	1 021	824	1 057	319	804	297	417
Preprimary school	17	50	21	53	103	39	5	42	11	22
Public school	17	29	11	32	86	31	—	42	11	15
Elementary or high school	119	706	260	779	596	708	98	603	247	355
Public school	112	608	254	626	462	685	44	535	238	308
College	50	115	62	189	125	310	216	159	39	40
Public college	43	98	41	157	107	285	203	136	29	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	825	2 362	1 243	2 302	2 153	1 649	776	2 072	759	1 621
Less than 9th grade	40	214	168	215	74	137	42	158	48	106
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	152	382	260	318	245	390	62	353	183	163
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	427	1 259	529	1 121	1 021	868	271	1 158	427	723
Some college, no degree	104	165	144	318	322	159	104	215	60	317
Associate degree	45	137	75	123	128	35	43	42	14	127
Bachelor's degree	49	115	37	141	224	40	147	95	16	104
Graduate or professional degree	8	90	30	66	139	20	107	51	11	81
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.7	74.8	65.6	76.8	85.2	68.0	86.6	75.3	69.6	83.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.9	8.7	5.4	9.0	16.9	3.6	32.7	7.0	3.6	11.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	422	316	238	583	124	313	64	399	225	74
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 359	1 696	1 675	1 469	1 798	2 000	1 000	1 273	1 853	1 178
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 690	2 168	2 523	2 036	2 100	2 018	1 912	1 996	2 650	1 794
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 057	3 482	1 685	3 511	3 007	2 883	1 120	3 046	1 196	2 037
Same house	846	2 193	1 150	2 259	1 999	1 687	776	2 128	790	1 454
Different house in United States	211	1 264	535	1 252	1 008	1 196	336	900	406	583
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7	802	416	837	571	697	93	495	203	239
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	104	128	45	172	213	84	9	159	74	181
Different MSA/PMSA	28	246	74	152	204	294	178	188	88	145
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11	88	—	91	20	121	56	58	41	18
Abroad	—	25	—	—	—	—	8	18	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 120	3 733	1 850	3 785	3 228	3 141	1 188	3 239	1 286	2 164
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 082	2 695	1 594	3 030	2 899	2 020	992	2 737	1 003	1 757
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	479	1 516	669	1 376	1 452	1 130	492	1 374	535	945
Car, truck, or van	466	1 294	574	1 181	1 373	997	460	1 258	509	884
Drive alone	413	1 008	462	948	1 222	814	395	1 001	420	740
Carpooled	53	286	112	233	151	183	65	257	89	144
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	21	12	40	11	22	—	41	—	30
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	21	6	40	11	22	—	41	—	30
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	6	142	56	131	46	90	20	65	21	13
Other means	—	10	14	5	5	8	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	7	49	13	19	17	13	12	10	5	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.9	15.5	14.8	13.4	14.4	17.8	12.5	16.6	14.6	13.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33	75	41	119	59	58	19	52	82	62
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	92	335	140	232	269	228	97	261	107	210
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	116	297	142	322	381	234	160	426	114	269
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	86	256	144	176	288	157	106	225	38	127
All other times	145	504	189	508	438	440	98	400	189	259
Worked in MSA of residence	461	1 452	584	1 292	1 366	1 039	468	1 274	510	881
Altoona city	352	1 154	497	1 080	1 099	811	418	1 039	398	698
Hollidaysburg borough	35	37	29	64	95	31	—	48	29	39
Duncansville borough	20	72	24	37	58	34	12	23	22	62
Tyrone borough	—	—	7	5	—	12	—	24	14	—
Roaring Spring borough	—	13	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Bellevue borough	—	—	—	12	19	16	5	20	—	—
Williamsburg borough	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Blair County	54	176	27	80	89	129	33	120	47	82
Worked outside MSA of residence	18	64	85	84	86	91	24	100	25	64
Jonestown city	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	15
Ebensburg borough	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	5	27	20	11	35	6	6	15	—	37
Somerset County	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huntingdon County	—	—	18	—	15	9	—	3	—	—
State College borough	—	7	—	12	—	—	4	—	—	—
Remainder of State College, PA MSA	—	5	—	7	5	17	—	18	—	—
Clearfield County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	—	—	23	20	—	29	—	14	5	—
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	—	5	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	13	20	16	27	19	8	8	40	15	12

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 010	1 108	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 294	1 702	226	
Native	2 954	1 108	4 294	3 660	4 163	4 787	3 269	1 663	221	
Foreign born	56	—	84	49	40	75	25	39	5	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	12	14	—	17	19	34	—	
Persons 5 years and over	2 861	1 060	4 067	3 530	3 879	4 503	3 102	1 630	210	
In linguistically isolated households	13	—	12	14	—	25	19	34	—	
Speak a language other than English	147	25	235	221	94	164	130	119	17	
Do not speak English "very well"	24	—	41	45	19	41	46	52	—	
Speak Spanish	24	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	653	186	941	718	898	1 163	639	187	38	
Preprimary school	56	16	43	36	105	82	61	4	—	
Public school	31	11	33	27	90	75	40	4	—	
Elementary or high school	478	128	703	530	717	913	456	154	35	
Public school	390	91	560	445	671	791	390	131	26	
College	119	42	195	152	76	168	122	29	3	
Public college	56	35	155	89	68	148	94	24	3	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 124	902	2 870	2 675	2 671	3 099	2 362	1 311	163	
Less than 9th grade	138	60	300	227	380	383	211	277	15	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	251	207	548	458	621	605	278	387	38	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	715	454	1 263	1 235	1 358	1 552	1 337	529	62	
Some college, no degree	377	73	339	317	217	281	263	43	20	
Associate degree	135	45	134	118	41	102	99	35	15	
Bachelor's degree	306	52	127	187	33	142	107	35	8	
Graduate or professional degree	202	11	159	133	21	34	67	5	5	
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.7	70.4	70.5	74.4	62.5	68.1	79.3	49.4	67.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.9	7.0	10.0	12.0	2.0	5.7	7.4	3.1	8.0	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	59	381	595	244	663	555	517	656	—	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 080	1 209	1 661	1 279	1 303	1 659	1 230	1 429	2 087	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 899	1 325	1 922	1 673	2 422	1 730	1 443	1 571	—	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 861	1 060	4 067	3 530	3 879	4 503	3 102	1 630	210	
Some house	1 684	785	2 539	2 643	2 502	3 052	2 061	791	158	
Different house in United States	1 142	275	1 489	862	1 368	1 451	1 022	825	52	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	727	135	988	507	1 083	927	509	557	46	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	202	80	186	130	110	207	259	63	6	
Different MSA/PMSA	203	47	267	167	158	278	242	149	—	
Not in MSA/PMSA	10	13	48	58	17	39	12	56	—	
Abroad	35	—	39	25	9	—	19	14	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 010	1 108	4 378	3 709	4 203	4 862	3 294	1 702	226	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 408	716	3 318	3 162	3 077	4 091	2 811	527	100	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 372	386	1 738	1 719	1 468	1 801	1 314	467	75	
Car, truck, or van	1 316	344	1 526	1 628	1 191	1 567	1 194	309	66	
Drove alone	1 211	277	1 158	1 474	866	1 307	1 035	267	63	
Carpooled	105	67	368	154	325	260	159	42	3	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	23	—	41	—	46	68	42	6	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	23	—	31	—	37	68	42	6	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	33	25	119	56	158	114	78	134	9	
Other means	—	—	16	15	40	8	—	—	—	
Worked at home	—	17	36	20	33	44	—	18	—	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.12	1.14	1.05	1.18	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.02	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	13.3	13.2	13.3	15.1	14.8	15.1	12.7	10.2	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	47	19	92	75	157	138	69	38	—	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	171	63	378	329	296	341	340	43	26	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	434	141	416	440	304	412	315	82	14	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	251	73	297	358	178	295	157	96	16	
All other times	469	73	519	497	500	571	433	190	19	
Worked in MSA of residence	1 278	371	1 639	1 638	1 406	1 673	1 217	449	66	
Altoona city	922	222	1 218	1 315	1 205	1 304	804	378	44	
Hollidaysburg borough	152	45	129	95	6	93	72	—	7	
Duncansville borough	86	18	67	25	51	64	93	23	15	
Tyrone borough	—	—	23	13	13	22	10	—	—	
Roaring Spring borough	—	13	—	15	—	14	4	10	—	
Bellwood borough	10	—	8	35	22	23	19	—	—	
Williamsburg borough	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—	—	
Remainder of Blair County	108	73	194	140	101	153	204	38	—	
Worked outside MSA of residence	94	15	99	81	62	128	97	18	9	
Johnstown city	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Ebensburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Remainder of Cambria County	23	—	—	38	24	38	23	13	—	
Somerset County	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	
Bedford County	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	
Huntingdon borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Huntingdon County	5	—	—	13	8	—	—	5	—	
State College borough	18	—	—	14	—	24	12	—	—	
Remainder of State College, PA MSA	—	7	26	—	—	13	—	—	—	
Clearfield County	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	20	—	14	—	8	7	5	—	—	
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	—	3	10	—	—	9	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	15	—	38	10	15	9	48	—	9	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 904	2 867	2 802	8 152	4 297	2 463	6 024	3 612	7 243
Native	3 868	2 854	2 798	8 112	4 297	2 437	5 905	3 595	7 115
Foreign born	36	13	4	40	—	26	119	17	128
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	26	25	—	—	—	—	13	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 633	2 688	2 658	7 672	4 050	2 335	5 625	3 370	6 789
In linguistically isolated households	44	25	—	—	—	—	13	8	—
Speak a language other than English	153	84	32	198	106	49	137	64	242
Do not speak English "very well"	106	43	5	94	6	16	25	24	77
Speak Spanish	27	—	—	36	10	19	43	19	101
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	—	33	6	6	12	8	34
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	12	—	4	—	7	—	—	10
Do not speak English "very well"	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	894	555	635	1 858	978	438	1 451	852	1 855
Preprimary school	31	33	55	105	62	21	85	46	151
Public school	25	28	30	72	25	14	69	38	97
Elementary or high school	735	467	472	1 500	768	370	1 074	665	1 344
Public school	720	459	458	1 363	641	250	963	645	1 285
College	128	55	108	253	148	47	292	141	360
Public college	115	47	60	220	124	37	233	115	283
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 672	1 919	1 942	5 450	2 925	1 771	4 004	2 308	4 870
Less than 9th grade	316	210	130	336	246	198	265	259	249
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	502	346	352	983	373	257	613	306	534
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 377	963	979	2 820	1 531	899	1 956	1 256	1 993
Some college, no degree	199	239	187	542	332	221	488	199	758
Associate degree	85	20	97	253	110	65	250	94	248
Bachelor's degree	113	99	149	371	252	74	286	132	674
Graduate or professional degree	80	42	48	145	81	57	146	62	414
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	71.0	75.2	75.8	78.8	74.3	78.1	75.5	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.2	7.3	10.1	9.5	11.4	7.4	10.8	8.4	22.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	617	699	434	379	134	446	154	398	162
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 549	1 636	1 603	1 378	1 379	1 331	1 543	1 699	1 405
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 414	1 931	2 224	1 913	2 006	1 516	1 808	2 125	1 979
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 633	2 688	2 658	7 672	4 050	2 335	5 625	3 370	6 789
Same house	2 570	1 561	1 984	5 458	2 981	1 669	3 940	2 368	4 126
Different house in United States	1 063	1 123	674	2 212	1 069	666	1 653	988	2 646
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9	38	45	467	425	296	672	78	492
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	622	915	449	1 108	393	161	556	727	1 142
Different MSA/PMSA	288	108	109	459	186	195	321	122	706
Not in an MSA/PMSA	144	62	71	178	65	14	104	61	306
Abroad	—	4	—	2	—	—	32	14	17
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	113	2 828	2 802	431	1 694	2 028	4 106	—	2 950
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	87	1 838	2 231	244	1 273	1 586	2 999	—	1 995
Rural population	3 791	39	—	7 721	2 603	435	1 918	3 612	4 293
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 747	10	—	4 647	1 557	222	652	1 986	2 086
On farms	199	—	—	75	—	—	54	201	39
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 533	958	1 174	3 511	1 865	1 028	2 733	1 469	3 322
Car, truck, or van	1 367	820	1 020	3 355	1 736	945	2 641	1 280	3 131
Drove alone	1 181	665	836	2 894	1 515	833	2 322	1 041	2 788
Carpooled	186	155	184	461	221	112	319	239	343
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	17	—	12	—	7	—	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	17	—	—	—	7	—	—
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Walked	57	134	107	75	32	41	37	93	41
Other means	3	—	7	13	22	9	11	10	17
Worked at home	106	4	23	68	63	33	37	86	120
Persons per car, truck, or van	1 08	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.4	15.6	20.9	19.9	16.5	16.6	18.1	20.0	16.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	116	74	91	239	115	53	96	116	96
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	430	230	247	765	354	250	713	346	714
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	380	237	349	995	538	194	781	370	1 061
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	135	119	100	527	280	174	361	161	514
All other times	366	294	364	917	515	324	745	390	817
Worked in MSA of residence	1 221	794	880	3 209	1 745	935	2 452	1 270	2 993
Altoona city	183	85	175	1 520	1 221	602	1 805	237	1 258
Hollidaysburg borough	12	4	13	87	99	95	118	82	597
Duncansville borough	50	5	11	100	91	34	94	59	231
Tyrone borough	468	468	412	277	—	—	17	12	16
Roaring Spring borough	9	—	—	14	12	15	2	47	84
Bethwood borough	48	23	42	541	10	8	62	4	35
Williamsburg borough	—	5	—	2	7	—	—	562	49
Remainder of Blair County	451	204	227	668	305	181	354	267	723
Worked outside MSA of residence	312	164	294	302	120	93	281	199	329
Johnstown city	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	31
Ebensburg borough	7	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	9
Remainder of Cambria County	—	—	11	37	18	32	41	10	70
Somerset County	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
Bedford County	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	7
Huntingdon borough	11	—	8	45	—	8	3	43	22
Remainder of Huntingdon County	16	22	13	24	—	—	27	60	8
State College borough	70	50	58	37	10	17	37	10	24
Remainder of State College PA MSA	139	64	104	68	10	8	71	6	18
Clearfield County	22	8	18	13	—	—	8	2	14
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	—	—	18	—	15	12	8	2	8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle PA MSA	16	20	—	11	—	—	18	11	15
Worked elsewhere	31	—	64	63	62	6	48	38	103

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	8 290	5 560	5 624	5 527	2 612	5 270	3 807	—	36
Native	8 205	5 500	5 570	5 508	2 607	5 246	3 797	—	36
Foreign born	85	60	54	19	5	24	10	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	2	9	7	11	—	5	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	7 743	5 258	5 324	5 151	2 423	4 890	3 613	—	36
In linguistically isolated households	2	9	7	53	—	21	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	233	92	139	213	49	122	62	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	52	31	14	83	—	36	6	—	—
Speak Spanish	38	9	28	22	23	14	12	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	2	7	15	—	6	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	11	38	11	2	—	2	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	14	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 694	1 250	1 123	1 224	570	1 181	741	—	—
Preprimary school	116	134	76	68	40	83	24	—	—
Public school	85	86	33	52	35	37	14	—	—
Elementary or high school	1 297	917	911	1 025	438	1 006	637	—	—
Public school	1 084	816	799	953	412	948	613	—	—
College	281	199	136	131	92	92	80	—	—
Public college	184	123	96	107	92	76	53	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	5 624	3 838	3 955	3 562	1 688	3 297	2 548	—	36
Less than 9th grade	452	329	199	338	102	316	442	—	15
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 032	513	591	534	176	598	426	—	14
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 682	1 866	1 723	1 790	893	1 830	1 252	—	—
Some college, no degree	804	368	465	331	237	246	156	—	7
Associate degree	224	264	222	168	89	124	121	—	—
Bachelor's degree	223	303	498	253	121	136	91	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	207	195	257	148	70	47	60	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.6	78.1	80.0	75.5	83.5	72.3	65.9	—	19.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	13.0	19.1	11.3	11.3	5.6	5.9	—	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	394	118	211	285	96	629	197	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 393	1 165	1 191	1 534	1 490	1 651	1 267	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 741	1 840	1 908	2 427	2 010	1 918	2 318	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	7 743	5 258	5 324	5 151	2 423	4 890	3 613	—	36
Same house	5 149	3 496	3 315	3 335	1 731	3 707	2 724	—	36
Different house in United States	2 554	1 748	1 986	1 793	692	1 174	889	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	432	298	297	92	55	61	30	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 190	941	1 153	1 187	432	852	501	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	745	379	428	225	87	153	220	—	—
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	187	130	108	289	118	108	138	—	—
Abroad	40	14	23	23	—	9	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 939	2 220	5 624	—	2 612	—	—	—	36
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 299	1 814	3 914	—	2 118	—	—	—	23
Rural population	3 351	3 340	—	5 527	—	5 270	3 807	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 576	1 989	—	3 021	—	2 507	1 975	—	—
On farms	28	31	—	427	—	150	20	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 339	2 522	2 427	2 314	1 166	2 375	1 541	—	13
Car, truck, or van	3 172	2 375	2 128	1 964	991	2 194	1 442	—	13
Drove alone	2 856	2 051	1 798	1 684	878	1 932	1 219	—	13
Carpooled	316	324	330	280	113	262	223	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	10	3	8	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	94	52	234	173	129	70	58	—	—
Other means	6	11	13	19	12	11	5	—	—
Worked at home	67	84	42	155	26	100	36	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.09	—	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.2	14.8	16.9	14.1	16.7	21.7	—	12.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	307	147	69	189	71	211	80	—	6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	681	577	405	484	387	752	474	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	931	704	861	617	247	484	365	—	7
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	424	364	400	250	123	259	172	—	—
All other times	929	646	650	619	312	569	414	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 978	2 332	2 221	2 040	1 048	2 175	1 329	—	13
Altoona city	1 399	920	817	284	107	525	284	—	—
Hallidaysburg borough	324	417	797	89	85	115	89	—	—
Duncansville borough	640	439	220	59	44	216	129	—	—
Tyrone borough	7	—	23	4	—	16	—	—	—
Roaring Spring borough	27	46	34	256	577	339	58	—	—
Bellwood borough	33	17	16	—	—	7	13	—	—
Williamsburg borough	12	1	13	119	—	18	6	—	—
Remainder of Blair County	536	492	301	1 229	235	939	750	—	13
Worked outside MSA of residence	361	190	206	274	118	200	212	—	—
Johnstown city	13	7	31	4	—	—	6	—	—
Ebensburg borough	15	3	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	130	53	38	24	14	45	26	—	—
Somerset County	2	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—
Bedford County	32	69	32	91	58	53	123	—	—
Huntingdon borough	11	6	5	5	8	4	9	—	—
Remainder of Huntingdon County	8	—	8	26	14	22	6	—	—
State College borough	27	—	12	7	7	3	—	—	—
Remainder of State College, PA MSA	17	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield County	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	2	—	—	20	6	20	5	—	—
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	31	16	9	7	5	9	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	68	25	54	82	6	26	28	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.							
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	—	—	10	530	31	—	—
Native	—	—	—	10	512	24	—	—
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	18	7	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	10	530	31	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	24	14	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	—	6	530	—	—	—
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Public school	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
College	—	—	—	2	530	—	—	—
Public college	—	—	—	2	523	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	—	4	—	31	—	—
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Associate degree	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	—	100.0	—	77.4	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	10	530	31	—	—
Same house	—	—	—	—	24	31	—	—
Different house in United States	—	—	—	10	500	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	380	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	10	530	31	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	—	4	111	24	—	—
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	2	29	24	—	—
Drove alone	—	—	—	—	29	14	—	—
Carpooled	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	2	82	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	—	2.00	1.00	1.26	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	—	7.5	5.7	12.9	—	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	2	17	7	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	13	10	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
All other times	—	—	—	2	67	7	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	4	99	24	—	—
Altoona city	—	—	—	4	99	10	—	—
Hollidaysburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncansville borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roaring Spring borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellwood borough	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Williamsburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Blair County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Johnstown city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ebensburg borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cambria County	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Somerset County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford County	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Huntingdon borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huntingdon County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State College borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of State College, PA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

{Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text}

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	102 254	102 254	40 611	3 354	2 018	4 658	549	965	2 849	1 444
In labor force	59 309	59 309	22 994	2 039	1 112	2 925	345	525	1 707	763
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.0	58.0	56.6	60.8	55.1	62.8	62.8	54.4	59.9	52.8
Civilian labor force	59 186	59 186	22 941	2 032	1 112	2 923	339	525	1 702	763
Employed	55 022	55 022	21 061	1 886	1 048	2 761	333	499	1 565	690
Unemployed	4 164	4 164	1 880	146	64	162	6	26	137	73
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	8.2	7.2	5.8	5.5	1.8	5.0	8.0	9.6
Not in labor force	42 945	42 945	17 617	1 315	906	1 733	204	440	1 142	681
Institutionalized persons	1 979	1 979	480	—	174	—	—	—	—	21
Enrolled in school	5 241	5 241	2 090	142	55	226	28	59	148	41
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	18 818	18 818	8 437	586	306	739	109	234	444	321
Females 16 years and over	55 191	55 191	22 577	1 738	1 079	2 475	287	547	1 560	752
In labor force	26 671	26 671	10 702	907	507	1 369	161	222	830	293
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.3	48.3	47.4	52.2	47.0	55.3	56.1	40.6	53.2	39.0
Civilian labor force	26 671	26 671	10 702	907	507	1 369	161	222	830	293
Employed	24 835	24 835	9 890	845	476	1 252	161	222	759	287
Unemployed	1 836	1 836	812	62	31	117	—	—	71	6
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	7.6	6.8	6.1	8.5	—	—	8.6	2.0
With own children under 6 years	7 161	7 161	3 017	241	124	309	43	83	229	108
In labor force	4 139	4 139	1 773	168	65	194	39	57	134	47
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 413	9 413	3 534	296	179	529	38	50	305	100
In labor force	6 632	6 632	2 478	162	116	399	25	33	205	67
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	9 710	9 710	4 015	326	147	462	51	78	326	172
All parents present in household in labor force	5 223	5 223	2 155	210	79	262	46	54	188	74
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	21 275	21 275	8 112	746	322	1 018	91	132	640	242
All parents present in household in labor force	13 518	13 518	5 106	363	198	689	75	114	404	139
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 810	7 810	3 050	245	124	350	56	54	210	80
Not enrolled in school	1 709	1 709	698	46	39	68	11	22	47	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	801	801	356	5	11	22	—	7	25	7
Not high school graduate	594	594	230	5	6	24	5	—	24	—
Employed	130	130	34	—	—	10	5	—	12	—
Unemployed	125	125	52	—	6	6	—	—	5	—
Not in labor force	339	339	144	5	—	8	—	—	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 022	55 022	21 061	1 886	1 048	2 761	333	499	1 565	690
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 632	4 632	1 647	128	110	248	29	21	132	26
Professional specialty occupations	6 068	6 068	2 351	142	88	419	51	39	186	69
Technicians and related support occupations	1 954	1 954	744	78	34	131	7	35	32	37
Sales occupations	7 040	7 040	2 925	272	106	370	82	64	241	69
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 484	7 484	3 091	374	127	307	50	96	166	121
Private household occupations	112	112	11	7	—	14	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	884	884	453	17	35	39	5	5	12	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 194	7 194	3 069	232	207	261	28	65	285	88
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	919	919	72	12	—	13	—	—	8	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 283	7 283	2 707	298	152	441	54	50	190	106
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 326	5 326	1 840	157	86	233	17	57	142	77
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 173	3 173	1 095	99	45	145	10	33	71	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 953	2 953	1 056	70	58	140	—	34	100	40
Construction	3 589	3 589	1 213	149	74	193	6	19	110	46
Manufacturing	10 226	10 226	3 312	265	110	437	22	72	275	109
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5 697	5 697	2 119	291	140	410	40	72	121	106
Wholesale and retail trade	13 640	13 640	5 731	473	275	583	113	123	432	103
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 143	2 143	830	82	41	122	5	40	56	29
Business and repair services	2 240	2 240	886	85	58	97	23	20	67	43
Professional and related services	12 522	12 522	5 261	422	247	679	113	136	422	185
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 022	55 022	21 061	1 886	1 048	2 761	333	499	1 565	690
Private wage and salary workers	44 619	44 619	17 173	1 542	842	2 185	284	402	1 391	532
Government workers	6 583	6 583	2 799	227	130	430	32	84	100	118
Local government workers	3 308	3 308	1 513	90	62	199	16	59	29	62
Self-employed workers	3 551	3 551	1 022	110	70	142	12	13	74	40
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	63 893	63 893	24 441	2 091	1 220	3 171	370	574	1 817	791
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 316	48 316	18 264	1 650	941	2 377	253	469	1 369	595
50 to 52 weeks	34 443	34 443	12 960	1 153	642	1 778	195	340	890	425
40 to 49 weeks	5 380	5 380	2 050	198	143	235	40	37	180	62
27 to 39 weeks	3 246	3 246	1 158	101	69	171	7	37	108	38
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8 204	8 204	3 352	282	141	397	72	38	224	108
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	79 435	79 435	30 817	2 718	1 483	3 886	428	711	2 333	1 069
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 519	3 519	1 500	95	43	109	52	12	97	64
With a mobility limitation	2 009	2 009	905	69	26	84	10	12	87	35
In labor force	297	297	119	20	—	10	—	—	21	6
With a self-care limitation	2 400	2 400	965	60	23	52	47	—	31	59
With a work disability	8 225	8 225	3 655	280	139	349	17	66	361	136
In labor force	2 829	2 829	1 193	106	39	77	12	33	118	29
Prevented from working	4 619	4 619	2 149	155	81	268	5	33	195	90
Not a work disability	71 210	71 210	27 162	2 438	1 344	3 537	411	645	1 972	933
In labor force	54 634	54 634	20 991	1 883	1 018	2 823	321	479	1 523	701
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 717	20 717	9 261	629	361	770	115	254	511	354
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 276	4 276	1 938	130	36	145	16	71	144	108
With a mobility limitation	3 473	3 473	1 598	122	29	137	11	57	138	90
With a self-care limitation	2 424	2 424	1 106	55	29	48	5	47	62	88
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	6 057	6 057	2 707	225	93	285	27	51	197	117
Mean family income (dollars)	16 842	16 842	16 198	18 462	19 307	18 078	17 720	21 824	14 399	13 654
1 worker	11 007	11 007	4 265	403	215	488	45	93	283	179
Mean family income (dollars)	27 647	27 647	26 209	25 606	20 122	28 784	39 966	19 579	20 133	22 836
2 or more workers	18 987	18 987	6 992	642	335	997	139	190	491	224
Mean family income (dollars)	42 020	42 020	39 756	43 116	43 941	52 309	37 339	38 206	32 810	33 069

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 787	2 264	1 562	2 535	3 747	2 691	—	—	—	549
In labor force	1 536	1 262	702	1 552	2 143	1 443	—	—	—	345
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.1	55.7	44.9	61.2	57.2	53.6	—	—	—	62.8
Civilian labor force	1 536	1 257	702	1 552	2 134	1 437	—	—	—	339
Employed	1 406	1 145	638	1 418	1 824	1 355	—	—	—	333
Unemployed	130	112	64	134	310	82	—	—	—	6
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.6	14.5	5.7	—	—	—	1.8
Not in labor force	1 251	1 002	860	983	1 604	1 248	—	—	—	204
Institutionalized persons	27	48	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	191	291	553	126	203	109	—	—	—	28
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	436	279	210	456	690	549	—	—	—	109
Females 16 years and over	1 565	1 354	763	1 380	2 022	1 545	—	—	—	287
In labor force	727	686	326	693	953	725	—	—	—	161
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.5	50.7	42.7	50.2	47.1	46.9	—	—	—	56.1
Civilian labor force	727	686	326	693	953	725	—	—	—	161
Employed	665	613	318	638	842	668	—	—	—	161
Unemployed	62	73	8	55	111	57	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	10.6	2.5	7.9	11.6	7.7	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	250	196	53	183	307	156	—	—	—	43
In labor force	111	111	39	106	140	107	—	—	—	39
With own children 6 to 17 years only	353	306	56	222	276	217	—	—	—	38
In labor force	232	209	43	170	188	164	—	—	—	25
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	321	311	73	229	415	223	—	—	—	51
All parents present in household in labor force	144	164	48	111	191	140	—	—	—	46
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	769	642	112	552	824	444	—	—	—	91
All parents present in household in labor force	405	428	85	359	380	350	—	—	—	75
Persons 16 to 19 years	234	360	602	211	288	168	—	—	—	56
Not enrolled in school	51	48	11	43	88	14	—	—	—	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	38	30	5	19	53	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	19	23	11	11	41	—	—	—	—	5
Employed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unemployed	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	8	9	5	11	41	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 406	1 145	638	1 418	1 824	1 355	—	—	—	333
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	135	78	93	74	90	98	—	—	—	29
Professional specialty occupations	139	41	153	125	125	213	—	—	—	51
Technicians and related support occupations	51	62	20	41	30	16	—	—	—	7
Sales occupations	191	160	99	160	237	178	—	—	—	82
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	267	145	113	216	241	197	—	—	—	50
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	54	16	11	19	51	23	—	—	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	178	208	84	184	373	228	—	—	—	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	6	7	7	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	190	180	15	283	228	166	—	—	—	54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	105	119	14	142	213	97	—	—	—	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	68	71	13	112	139	87	—	—	—	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	65	23	56	90	40	—	—	—	—
Construction	105	84	17	140	116	117	—	—	—	6
Manufacturing	212	244	53	250	246	219	—	—	—	22
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	184	104	46	124	229	138	—	—	—	40
Wholesale and retail trade	334	343	139	422	551	338	—	—	—	113
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	48	55	43	31	45	—	—	—	5
Business and repair services	80	34	7	32	102	36	—	—	—	23
Professional and related services	375	224	267	298	399	334	—	—	—	113
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 406	1 145	638	1 418	1 824	1 355	—	—	—	333
Private wage and salary workers	1 124	1 015	472	1 173	1 505	1 085	—	—	—	284
Government workers	181	102	138	151	220	244	—	—	—	32
Local government workers	105	41	48	61	114	149	—	—	—	16
Self-employed workers	101	28	28	94	89	26	—	—	—	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 635	1 470	1 180	1 669	2 169	1 504	—	—	—	370
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 118	1 058	728	1 339	1 584	1 085	—	—	—	253
50 to 52 weeks	763	654	301	976	1 143	813	—	—	—	195
40 to 49 weeks	158	94	84	143	173	92	—	—	—	40
27 to 39 weeks	69	142	60	54	85	80	—	—	—	7
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	283	205	157	173	294	241	—	—	—	72
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 284	1 910	1 324	2 022	2 973	1 883	—	—	—	428
With a mobility or self-care limitation	121	87	8	96	177	69	—	—	—	52
With a mobility limitation	70	57	8	48	122	54	—	—	—	10
In labor force	—	7	—	5	6	8	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	67	75	8	84	82	44	—	—	—	47
With a work disability	353	253	99	198	445	153	—	—	—	17
In labor force	105	57	48	56	138	67	—	—	—	12
Prevented from working	222	174	12	131	292	80	—	—	—	5
No work disability	1 931	1 657	1 225	1 824	2 528	1 730	—	—	—	411
In labor force	1 391	1 178	626	1 439	1 928	1 348	—	—	—	321
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	476	301	238	513	765	571	—	—	—	115
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	83	63	109	161	94	—	—	—	16
With a mobility limitation	78	67	55	98	108	76	—	—	—	11
With a self-care limitation	31	48	43	69	78	36	—	—	—	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	200	139	56	148	293	156	—	—	—	27
Mean family income (dollars)	11 612	13 747	23 789	15 669	11 213	18 014	—	—	—	17 720
1 worker	373	311	61	244	409	273	—	—	—	45
Mean family income (dollars)	38 241	15 076	33 429	23 650	20 942	22 326	—	—	—	39 966
2 or more workers	461	338	211	499	592	479	—	—	—	139
Mean family income (dollars)	35 342	48 889	52 494	34 301	35 009	38 901	—	—	—	37 339

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	929	2 849	1 444	2 787	2 399	2 256	1 032	2 504	949	1 733
In labor force	512	1 707	763	1 536	1 548	1 258	579	1 521	593	1 009
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.1	59.9	52.8	55.1	64.5	55.8	56.1	60.7	62.5	58.2
Civilian labor force	512	1 702	763	1 536	1 548	1 253	579	1 521	593	1 009
Employed	486	1 565	690	1 406	1 497	1 141	515	1 394	546	965
Unemployed	26	137	73	130	51	112	64	127	47	44
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	8.0	9.6	8.5	3.3	8.9	11.1	8.3	7.9	4.4
Not in labor force	417	1 142	681	1 251	851	998	453	983	356	724
Institutionalized persons	—	—	21	27	—	48	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	59	148	41	191	82	289	146	126	28	39
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	227	444	321	436	451	279	210	456	142	450
Females 16 years and over	526	1 560	752	1 565	1 313	1 352	497	1 363	449	1 013
In labor force	215	830	293	727	686	686	250	676	243	524
Percent of females 16 years and over	40.9	53.2	39.0	46.5	52.2	50.7	50.3	49.6	54.1	51.7
Civilian labor force	215	830	293	727	686	686	250	676	243	524
Employed	215	759	287	665	673	613	242	628	218	502
Unemployed	—	71	6	62	13	73	8	48	25	22
Percent of civilian labor force	—	8.6	2.0	8.5	1.9	10.6	3.2	7.1	10.3	4.2
With own children under 6 years	83	229	108	250	199	196	53	183	78	103
In labor force	57	134	47	111	141	111	39	106	68	76
With own children 6 to 17 years only	50	305	100	353	289	304	56	222	97	147
In labor force	33	205	67	232	208	209	43	170	56	106
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	78	326	172	321	247	311	73	229	103	140
All parents present in household in labor force	54	188	74	144	158	164	48	111	88	85
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	132	640	242	769	636	638	112	552	237	340
All parents present in household in labor force	114	404	139	405	428	428	85	359	127	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	54	210	80	234	151	356	200	211	68	85
Not enrolled in school	22	47	23	51	25	48	11	43	15	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	25	7	38	16	30	5	19	17	7
Not high school graduate	—	24	—	19	5	23	11	11	10	7
Employed	—	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	11	5	14	—	—	—	7
Not in labor force	—	7	—	8	—	9	5	11	10	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	486	1 565	690	1 406	1 497	1 141	515	1 394	546	965
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	21	132	26	135	178	78	87	74	11	42
Professional specialty occupations	39	186	69	139	194	41	146	125	30	179
Technicians and related support occupations	35	32	37	51	64	62	20	41	6	82
Sales occupations	64	241	69	191	214	160	81	160	45	152
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	96	166	121	267	257	143	75	206	48	122
Private household occupations	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	5	12	—	54	32	16	—	19	14	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	58	285	88	178	91	208	46	177	82	103
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	50	190	106	190	195	180	15	283	118	107
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	57	142	77	105	140	119	14	142	69	55
Transportation and material moving occupations	27	71	29	68	37	71	13	112	61	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34	100	40	28	88	63	18	49	62	49
Construction	19	110	46	105	49	84	17	140	59	15
Manufacturing	72	275	109	212	207	244	47	250	111	130
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	72	121	106	184	188	102	46	124	62	105
Wholesale and retail trade	110	432	103	334	356	341	97	415	154	250
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40	56	29	17	86	48	55	43	10	54
Business and repair services	20	67	43	80	83	34	—	32	35	25
Professional and related services	136	422	185	375	376	224	211	288	81	280
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	486	1 565	690	1 406	1 497	1 141	515	1 394	546	965
Private wage and salary workers	389	1 391	532	1 124	1 178	1 013	387	1 159	471	782
Government workers	84	100	118	181	238	100	100	141	60	142
Local government workers	59	29	62	105	127	41	48	61	44	82
Self-employed workers	13	74	40	101	70	28	28	94	9	34
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	554	1 817	791	1 635	1 612	1 464	723	1 638	608	1 004
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	449	1 369	595	1 118	1 269	1 056	476	1 315	480	770
50 to 52 weeks	327	890	425	763	976	652	295	959	347	574
40 to 49 weeks	37	180	62	158	133	94	77	136	61	111
27 to 39 weeks	37	108	38	69	35	142	31	54	19	42
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	38	224	108	283	208	205	122	173	62	159
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	682	2 333	1 069	2 284	1 897	1 902	794	1 991	801	1 228
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	97	64	121	52	87	8	96	68	39
With a mobility limitation	12	87	35	70	40	57	8	48	36	33
In labor force	—	21	6	—	16	7	—	5	6	5
With a self-care limitation	—	31	59	67	27	75	8	84	54	18
With a work disability	66	361	136	353	144	251	63	191	105	123
In labor force	33	118	29	105	68	55	37	49	28	42
Prevented from working	33	195	90	222	70	174	12	131	70	76
No work disability	616	1 972	933	1 931	1 753	1 651	731	1 800	696	1 105
In labor force	466	1 523	701	1 391	1 435	1 176	514	1 415	559	925
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	247	511	354	476	502	301	238	513	148	505
With a mobility or self-care limitation	64	144	108	84	80	83	63	109	23	102
With a mobility limitation	50	138	90	78	50	67	55	98	17	80
With a self-care limitation	40	62	88	31	43	48	43	69	6	68
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	51	197	117	200	140	139	56	148	41	141
Mean family income (dollars)	21 824	14 399	13 654	11 612	18 307	13 747	23 789	15 669	12 636	25 995
1 worker	84	283	179	373	276	311	61	244	104	192
Mean family income (dollars)	19 116	20 133	22 836	38 541	32 071	15 076	33 429	23 650	19 024	29 062
2 or more workers	184	491	224	461	506	336	211	492	163	300
Mean family income (dollars)	37 812	32 810	33 069	35 342	40 881	48 933	52 494	34 294	34 953	45 978

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 475	941	3 412	3 015	3 231	3 747	2 691	1 496	172
In labor force	1 466	402	2 024	1 771	1 738	2 143	1 443	549	87
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.2	42.7	59.3	58.7	53.8	57.2	53.6	36.7	50.6
Civilian labor force	1 462	402	2 024	1 766	1 738	2 134	1 437	545	78
Employed	1 395	396	1 767	1 721	1 517	1 824	1 355	476	72
Unemployed	67	6	257	45	221	310	82	69	6
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	1.5	12.7	2.5	12.7	14.5	5.7	12.7	7.7
Not in labor force	1 009	539	1 388	1 244	1 493	1 604	1 248	947	85
Institutionalized persons	153	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	—
Enrolled in school	115	24	168	134	136	203	109	24	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	468	360	707	733	708	690	549	631	66
Females 16 years and over	1 371	554	1 908	1 666	1 812	2 022	1 545	907	115
In labor force	688	198	943	822	810	953	725	227	45
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.2	35.7	49.4	49.3	44.7	47.1	46.9	25.0	39.1
Civilian labor force	688	198	943	822	810	953	725	227	45
Employed	651	192	823	815	703	842	668	194	39
Unemployed	37	6	120	7	107	111	57	33	6
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	3.0	12.7	.9	13.2	11.6	7.9	14.5	13.3
With own children under 6 years	136	33	303	183	312	307	156	53	9
In labor force	71	17	190	132	162	140	107	16	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	211	53	266	228	245	276	217	66	11
In labor force	152	41	161	185	185	188	164	41	7
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	160	49	376	217	427	415	223	81	16
All parents present in household in labor force	63	32	203	170	168	191	140	12	16
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	464	105	677	480	572	824	444	119	38
All parents present in household in labor force	323	55	337	361	378	380	350	69	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	182	18	224	161	225	288	168	79	—
Not enrolled in school	42	—	66	35	78	88	14	36	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	—	25	10	71	53	—	12	—
Not high school graduate	7	—	29	—	30	41	—	8	—
Employed	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	15	—	23	41	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 395	396	1 767	1 721	1 517	1 824	1 355	476	72
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	191	25	152	211	51	90	98	12	4
Professional specialty occupations	274	58	193	165	95	125	213	24	5
Technicians and related support occupations	46	36	37	111	22	30	16	—	9
Sales occupations	317	63	206	253	145	237	178	56	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	209	62	265	271	212	241	197	78	5
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Protective service occupations	31	14	33	38	47	51	23	5	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	93	36	291	272	325	373	228	98	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	6	—	8	7	7	10	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	78	31	224	208	195	228	166	78	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38	33	131	94	243	213	97	47	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	67	34	81	39	72	139	87	37	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	4	148	59	102	90	40	31	—
Construction	72	11	110	47	73	116	117	17	—
Manufacturing	108	91	319	219	307	246	219	113	11
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	108	18	152	147	127	229	138	43	7
Wholesale and retail trade	438	113	492	517	463	551	338	103	11
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116	10	80	83	14	31	45	1	7
Business and repair services	54	7	67	58	51	102	36	55	14
Professional and related services	383	99	428	478	345	399	334	82	22
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 395	396	1 767	1 721	1 517	1 824	1 355	476	72
Private wage and salary workers	1 075	270	1 446	1 303	1 289	1 505	1 085	422	68
Government workers	198	95	230	301	181	220	244	34	—
Local government workers	84	66	114	205	94	114	149	13	—
Self-employed workers	115	31	91	104	39	89	26	20	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 601	458	2 111	1 975	1 749	2 169	1 504	568	90
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 184	346	1 640	1 500	1 279	1 584	1 085	420	76
50 to 52 weeks	884	224	1 100	1 147	884	1 143	813	299	63
40 to 49 weeks	107	48	198	138	144	173	92	55	6
27 to 39 weeks	87	20	107	109	80	85	80	8	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	263	77	200	292	254	294	241	63	14
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 816	563	2 637	2 170	2 450	2 973	1 883	823	93
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	27	166	58	146	177	69	94	12
With a mobility limitation	30	16	103	19	60	122	54	59	6
In labor force	12	—	—	6	13	6	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	34	—	93	39	113	82	44	57	12
With a work disability	99	68	361	134	370	445	153	202	13
In labor force	47	21	138	53	108	138	67	38	7
Prevented from working	40	41	184	66	213	292	80	149	6
No work disability	1 717	495	2 276	2 036	2 080	2 528	1 730	621	80
In labor force	1 388	363	1 818	1 620	1 564	1 928	1 348	469	67
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	502	378	775	840	781	765	571	669	70
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	48	204	152	152	161	94	187	11
With a mobility limitation	53	34	171	100	130	108	76	181	11
With a self-care limitation	33	20	125	108	86	78	36	106	11
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	114	72	245	164	295	293	156	95	16
Mean family income (dollars)	23 023	21 463	17 146	20 740	14 384	11 213	18 014	8 518	17 012
1 worker	242	100	316	325	322	409	273	110	16
Mean family income (dollars)	47 109	30 070	21 358	34 862	18 412	20 942	22 326	14 722	38 244
2 or more workers	475	132	632	682	422	592	429	94	27
Mean family income (dollars)	54 705	39 677	36 826	44 725	35 787	35 009	38 901	30 544	39 397

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 016	2 273	2 252	6 386	3 354	2 018	4 658	2 787	5 583
In labor force	1 693	1 122	1 263	3 800	2 039	1 112	2 925	1 614	3 527
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.1	49.4	56.1	59.5	60.8	55.1	62.8	57.9	63.2
Civilian labor force	1 693	1 118	1 263	3 791	2 032	1 112	2 923	1 606	3 527
Employed	1 571	965	1 186	3 541	1 886	1 048	2 761	1 489	3 405
Unemployed	122	153	77	250	146	64	162	117	122
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	13.7	6.1	6.6	7.2	5.8	5.5	7.3	3.5
Not in labor force	1 323	1 151	989	2 586	1 315	906	1 733	1 173	2 056
Institutionalized persons	18	119	—	39	—	174	—	15	—
Enrolled in school	216	92	133	308	142	55	226	188	286
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	562	547	515	1 120	586	306	739	514	764
Females 16 years and over	1 546	1 354	1 187	3 374	1 738	1 079	2 475	1 440	2 919
In labor force	731	562	568	1 623	907	507	1 369	647	1 437
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.3	41.5	47.9	48.1	52.2	47.0	55.3	44.9	49.2
Civilian labor force	731	562	568	1 623	907	507	1 369	647	1 437
Employed	686	504	550	1 533	845	476	1 252	597	1 383
Unemployed	45	58	18	90	62	31	117	50	54
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	10.3	3.2	5.5	6.8	6.1	8.5	7.7	3.8
With own children under 6 years	259	209	145	483	241	124	309	189	361
In labor force	144	120	97	276	168	65	194	78	191
With own children 6 to 17 years only	293	173	227	569	296	179	529	257	560
In labor force	213	142	148	392	162	116	399	192	443
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	335	227	148	557	326	147	462	285	557
All parents present in household in labor force	157	122	107	311	210	79	262	104	305
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	651	429	482	1 422	746	322	1 018	624	1 331
All parents present in household in labor force	372	307	307	891	363	198	689	426	911
Persons 16 to 19 years	204	174	144	453	245	124	350	240	422
Not enrolled in school	45	48	21	87	46	39	68	37	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	31	—	67	5	11	22	12	25
Not high school graduate	7	11	9	37	5	6	24	14	25
Employed	7	—	9	—	—	—	10	7	—
Unemployed	—	11	—	4	—	6	6	2	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	33	5	—	8	5	25
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 571	965	1 186	3 541	1 886	1 048	2 761	1 489	3 405
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	57	54	121	345	128	110	248	74	464
Professional specialty occupations	102	72	144	351	142	88	419	123	601
Technicians and related support occupations	72	4	42	175	78	34	131	43	115
Sales occupations	129	124	92	432	272	106	370	113	504
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	171	144	163	406	374	127	307	158	472
Private household occupations	5	9	—	12	7	—	14	8	—
Protective service occupations	19	35	11	3	17	35	39	20	36
Service occupations, except protective and household	186	117	156	486	232	207	261	166	312
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	105	26	—	37	12	—	13	139	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	233	96	153	462	298	152	441	204	380
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	288	146	208	397	157	86	233	250	161
Transportation and material moving occupations	99	66	34	266	99	45	145	84	215
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	105	72	62	169	70	58	140	107	120
Construction	128	25	31	222	149	74	193	127	188
Manufacturing	497	297	401	860	265	110	437	421	406
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	128	132	93	350	291	140	410	121	440
Wholesale and retail trade	280	238	220	886	473	275	583	240	867
Finance, insurance, and real estate	26	20	22	149	82	41	122	24	217
Business and repair services	27	—	48	175	85	58	97	39	148
Professional and related services	282	164	302	675	422	247	679	269	887
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 571	965	1 186	3 541	1 886	1 048	2 761	1 489	3 405
Private wage and salary workers	1 296	819	1 022	3 005	1 542	842	2 185	1 155	2 668
Government workers	119	108	118	298	227	130	430	182	422
Local government workers	82	54	47	137	90	62	199	107	142
Self-employed workers	142	38	46	236	110	70	142	134	289
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 782	1 238	1 380	4 082	2 091	1 220	3 171	1 759	3 802
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 341	844	1 024	3 128	1 650	941	2 377	1 333	2 907
50 to 52 weeks	883	598	775	2 298	1 153	642	1 778	948	2 244
40 to 49 weeks	163	123	44	308	198	143	235	152	284
27 to 39 weeks	91	38	105	188	101	69	171	121	139
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	204	170	193	456	282	141	397	201	519
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 345	1 568	1 708	5 141	2 718	1 483	3 886	2 196	4 658
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	46	39	161	95	43	109	223	187
With a mobility limitation	53	23	18	74	69	26	84	65	119
In labor force	15	—	7	2	20	—	10	11	39
With a self-care limitation	46	27	34	120	60	23	52	191	140
With a work disability	204	230	142	423	280	139	349	209	310
In labor force	49	56	46	161	106	39	77	89	132
Prevented from working	122	170	83	195	155	81	268	109	133
No work disability	2 141	1 338	1 566	4 718	2 438	1 344	3 537	1 987	4 348
In labor force	1 581	1 032	1 188	3 555	1 883	1 018	2 823	1 467	3 259
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	653	582	544	1 197	629	361	770	568	925
With a mobility or self-care limitation	119	88	143	334	130	36	145	117	132
With a mobility limitation	99	82	93	274	122	29	137	81	125
With a self-care limitation	67	42	68	271	55	29	48	69	50
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	250	135	137	315	225	93	285	147	227
Mean family income (dollars)	14 706	24 126	21 233	16 224	18 462	19 307	18 078	15 422	21 799
1 worker	405	317	239	730	403	215	488	302	771
Mean family income (dollars)	25 526	16 195	24 274	28 371	25 606	20 122	28 784	23 794	47 681
2 or more workers	530	328	432	1 280	642	335	997	534	1 145
Mean family income (dollars)	31 785	36 150	36 187	44 890	43 116	43 941	52 309	39 965	61 778

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	6 471	4 411	4 577	4 248	2 031	3 994	2 979	—	36
In labor force	3 719	2 678	2 597	2 504	1 284	2 559	1 708	—	13
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.5	60.7	56.7	58.9	63.2	64.1	57.3	—	36.1
Civilian labor force	3 717	2 678	2 569	2 499	1 284	2 557	1 705	—	13
Employed	3 397	2 551	2 444	2 356	1 198	2 436	1 563	—	13
Unemployed	320	127	125	143	86	121	142	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.6	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.7	4.7	8.3	—	—
Not in labor force	2 752	1 733	1 980	1 744	747	1 435	1 271	—	23
Institutionalized persons	419	65	464	186	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	169	231	119	192	83	184	118	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	983	683	927	685	411	505	527	—	7
Females 16 years and over	3 318	2 318	2 517	2 265	1 103	2 024	1 651	—	21
In labor force	1 604	1 235	1 264	1 056	596	1 007	756	—	7
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.3	53.3	50.2	46.6	54.0	49.8	45.8	—	33.3
Civilian labor force	1 604	1 235	1 264	1 056	596	1 007	756	—	7
Employed	1 427	1 164	1 208	992	566	955	714	—	7
Unemployed	177	71	56	64	30	52	42	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.0	5.7	4.4	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	—	—
With own children under 6 years	409	252	247	299	117	341	159	—	—
In labor force	221	138	150	176	57	198	93	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	600	439	418	409	203	409	316	—	—
In labor force	381	344	337	276	174	250	185	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	628	373	318	425	217	460	230	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	361	207	156	240	106	230	111	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 344	914	827	981	427	966	675	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	792	684	605	567	335	594	371	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	390	279	257	334	177	338	223	—	—
Not enrolled in school	142	34	41	77	45	110	121	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	50	12	17	27	32	54	75	—	—
Not high school graduate	55	13	17	33	13	45	50	—	—
Employed	18	3	—	15	7	20	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	8	6	—	14	16	—	—
Not in labor force	37	10	9	12	6	11	34	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 397	2 551	2 444	2 356	1 198	2 436	1 563	—	13
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	309	301	324	169	110	111	54	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	362	319	368	207	116	168	128	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	121	74	92	74	47	71	37	—	—
Sales occupations	449	394	362	261	120	228	141	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	429	352	333	253	144	252	258	—	—
Private household occupations	12	14	—	13	—	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	44	31	46	27	17	40	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	410	272	351	287	148	255	227	—	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	54	45	21	217	—	108	45	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	559	301	201	300	115	436	245	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	197	194	131	271	160	388	219	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	212	101	135	147	133	201	90	—	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	239	153	80	130	88	171	119	—	—
Construction	326	168	167	204	49	204	121	—	—
Manufacturing	525	420	280	478	430	637	444	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	394	267	205	172	96	238	99	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	904	667	642	508	270	486	326	—	13
Finance, insurance, and real estate	81	128	131	72	26	87	85	—	—
Business and repair services	193	111	105	64	11	110	76	—	—
Professional and related services	651	573	679	479	247	384	255	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 397	2 551	2 444	2 356	1 198	2 436	1 563	—	13
Private wage and salary workers	2 726	2 087	1 870	1 852	1 004	2 017	1 242	—	13
Government workers	358	276	405	217	129	181	134	—	—
Local government workers	109	125	261	121	96	93	70	—	—
Self-employed workers	264	183	156	264	59	214	182	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 961	2 981	2 902	2 677	1 331	2 719	1 842	—	20
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 063	2 261	2 260	2 050	1 050	2 064	1 461	—	20
50 to 52 weeks	2 204	1 663	1 553	1 469	746	1 549	942	—	13
40 to 49 weeks	411	246	282	225	97	192	213	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	149	170	157	181	104	152	123	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	471	429	299	322	168	408	157	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 944	3 598	3 049	3 318	1 594	3 442	2 372	—	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	220	207	123	111	50	198	132	—	—
With a mobility limitation	132	99	77	53	34	97	81	—	—
In labor force	11	4	34	12	—	9	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	167	142	81	84	21	133	114	—	—
With a work disability	555	375	307	296	132	302	272	—	—
In labor force	231	97	162	100	38	147	86	—	—
Prevented from working	274	206	109	169	82	140	174	—	—
No work disability	4 389	3 223	2 742	3 022	1 462	3 140	2 100	—	29
In labor force	3 380	2 519	2 298	2 353	1 227	2 367	1 542	—	13
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 106	748	1 036	739	437	550	604	—	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	168	142	258	119	112	129	159	—	7
With a mobility limitation	124	111	178	91	88	102	132	—	7
With a self-care limitation	82	85	167	65	46	66	101	—	7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	325	256	256	209	129	140	221	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	15 987	17 769	17 057	17 587	17 389	13 559	13 423	—	—
1 worker	738	345	393	176	176	463	317	—	9
Mean family income (dollars)	26 458	34 975	28 904	27 570	25 355	23 246	24 068	—	23 900
2 or more workers	1 132	1 030	791	867	461	896	580	—	6
Mean family income (dollars)	39 020	44 391	41 263	39 269	46 129	37 040	34 085	—	50 300

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.							
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	8	530	31	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	4	123	31	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	50.0	23.2	100.0	—	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	4	123	31	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	4	123	24	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	4	407	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	2	407	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	—	2	266	17	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	76	17	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	—	—	28.6	100.0	—	—
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	76	17	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	76	10	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	41.2	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	4	402	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	4	123	24	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	2	38	10	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	38	7	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	2	42	7	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	—	—	—	56	10	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	4	123	24	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	2	85	14	—	—
Government workers	—	—	—	2	38	10	—	—
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	6	457	31	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	2	252	24	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	2	6	17	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	8	530	31	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	—	—	—	2	36	7	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	2	11	7	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	—	—	—	6	494	24	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	2	112	24	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 or more workers	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	41 547	—	34 796	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	50 325	50 325	20 623	1 585	948	2 317	250	523	1 408	681
Less than \$5 000	3 190	3 190	1 646	51	20	96	19	19	138	46
\$5 000 to \$9 999	6 749	6 749	3 311	133	143	285	16	107	161	123
\$10 000 to \$14 999	6 000	6 000	2 746	139	135	187	21	62	191	80
\$15 000 to \$24 999	10 944	10 944	4 368	423	247	499	32	140	430	164
\$25 000 to \$34 999	9 327	9 327	3 606	336	193	485	49	61	224	129
\$35 000 to \$49 999	8 025	8 025	2 932	262	106	353	68	89	176	102
\$50 000 to \$74 999	4 505	4 505	1 525	188	64	307	38	26	80	31
\$75 000 to \$99 999	920	920	252	40	40	38	7	12	8	6
\$100 000 or more	665	665	237	13	-	67	-	7	-	-
Median (dollars)	23 271	23 271	20 695	26 615	21 750	28 134	32 375	20 099	19 672	21 250
Mean (dollars)	28 560	28 560	25 929	30 177	26 224	35 287	33 258	25 125	22 544	22 878
Families	36 051	36 051	13 964	1 270	643	1 770	211	334	971	520
Median income (dollars)	28 367	28 367	26 610	29 032	27 423	31 078	37 614	24 000	21 058	23 150
Males 15 years and over with income	44 841	44 841	17 068	1 546	884	2 082	233	392	1 213	642
Median income (dollars)	17 091	17 091	15 849	17 868	14 920	20 539	21 597	17 177	13 738	13 667
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.5	49.5	47.2	49.8	44.3	56.8	56.2	61.2	44.1	44.2
Median income (dollars)	24 877	24 877	23 120	26 538	25 132	28 186	27 614	22 885	20 342	24 659
Females 15 years and over with income	46 567	46 567	19 555	1 380	897	2 133	253	469	1 336	616
Median income (dollars)	7 893	7 893	7 799	9 028	7 787	8 274	9 937	8 490	8 303	7 237
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.2	26.2	25.1	27.8	27.9	27.8	25.3	21.3	26.6	22.9
Median income (dollars)	15 669	15 669	15 133	14 289	15 250	17 809	19 808	16 538	13 536	15 353
Per capita income (dollars)	11 233	11 233	10 398	11 090	10 379	13 671	12 953	11 395	8 522	8 528
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	50 325	50 325	20 623	1 585	948	2 317	250	523	1 408	681
With earnings	36 578	36 578	14 125	1 201	706	1 765	191	323	1 050	483
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 260	30 260	27 921	30 807	27 446	38 164	33 175	27 725	22 360	22 539
With Social Security income	17 975	17 975	8 084	577	303	727	92	259	485	280
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 485	8 485	8 416	9 542	9 670	8 762	9 600	7 670	8 786	9 015
With public assistance income	4 426	4 426	2 393	62	81	143	13	24	210	97
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 600	3 600	3 637	3 438	3 696	3 869	1 957	1 208	3 637	4 196
With retirement income	7 956	7 956	3 279	258	180	374	31	73	243	115
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 566	6 566	6 440	5 596	4 931	8 185	5 773	6 470	5 432	5 561
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 401	33 401	31 051	33 192	32 413	40 311	35 389	30 518	25 380	25 178
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 272	33 272	29 542	34 779	34 352	50 307	34 865	34 268	23 047	22 435
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 510	33 510	32 325	32 073	30 870	31 466	35 666	28 469	27 846	26 963
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 553	36 553	35 075	34 827	35 396	43 977	36 911	32 566	29 111	27 870
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 836	38 836	35 952	37 268	39 675	58 222	35 381	37 236	28 655	26 084
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 730	34 730	34 367	33 151	32 140	31 783	37 830	29 860	29 571	29 041
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 173	17 173	16 973	20 545	17 429	21 366	23 058	15 770	15 291	15 128
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 589	11 589	9 954	17 594	13 898	14 205	-	15 350	10 099	9 727
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 713	23 713	24 223	23 367	22 853	28 803	23 058	16 123	21 576	19 557
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	36 051	36 051	13 964	1 270	643	1 770	211	334	971	520
Householder worked in 1989	26 348	26 348	9 588	915	472	1 354	156	258	629	322
With related children under 18 years	17 479	17 479	6 885	550	306	861	80	134	533	223
With related children under 5 years	6 627	6 627	2 838	194	94	279	34	68	199	107
Married-couple families	29 225	29 225	10 525	1 105	544	1 470	176	278	681	399
Householder worked in 1989	22 290	22 290	7 682	823	417	1 168	137	213	474	265
With related children under 18 years	13 486	13 486	4 915	458	250	701	66	112	368	165
With related children under 5 years	5 160	5 160	2 002	173	74	228	27	60	124	79
Female householder, no husband present	5 436	5 436	2 732	135	71	265	16	35	252	91
Householder worked in 1989	3 009	3 009	1 398	76	41	163	5	24	137	35
With related children under 18 years	3 243	3 243	1 563	83	43	142	-	22	146	52
With related children under 5 years	1 121	1 121	637	21	13	51	-	8	70	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 519	17 519	8 444	367	360	649	43	196	596	223
Nonfamily householder	14 274	14 274	6 659	315	305	547	39	189	437	161
65 years and over	7 387	7 387	3 610	129	154	202	27	141	120	98
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	127 609	127 609	51 139	4 297	2 270	6 003	655	1 156	3 725	1 824
Persons under 18 years	31 735	31 735	12 535	1 082	476	1 511	142	217	996	440
Related children under 18 years	31 529	31 529	12 413	1 082	469	1 503	142	217	992	435
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 376	23 376	9 038	835	355	1 104	99	154	741	270
Persons 65 years and over	20 717	20 717	9 261	629	361	770	115	254	511	354
Persons 75 years and over	8 297	8 297	3 816	220	113	283	38	102	182	134
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 968	3 968	1 954	52	38	137	24	24	135	87
Percent below poverty level	11.0	11.0	14.0	4.1	5.9	7.7	11.4	7.2	13.9	16.7
Householder worked in 1989	2 034	2 034	909	16	18	99	18	12	61	44
With related children under 18 years	3 191	3 191	1 625	38	31	79	12	13	114	51
With related children under 5 years	1 496	1 496	850	16	19	27	6	7	52	37
Married-couple families	1 756	1 756	709	35	5	49	18	18	33	37
Householder worked in 1989	940	940	339	5	5	38	18	12	19	25
With related children under 18 years	1 204	1 204	496	21	5	9	12	7	28	21
With related children under 5 years	570	570	267	10	5	2	6	7	-	14
Female householder, no husband present	1 928	1 928	1 085	17	20	77	6	6	96	42
Householder worked in 1989	879	879	459	11	6	50	-	-	42	19
With related children under 18 years	1 720	1 720	977	17	13	59	-	6	80	30
With related children under 5 years	795	795	499	6	7	25	-	-	52	23
Unrelated individuals	4 840	4 840	2 699	70	92	159	12	26	178	72
Nonfamily householder	3 240	3 240	1 729	49	53	116	12	26	118	52
65 years and over	1 659	1 659	802	12	30	54	12	13	29	36
Persons	18 015	18 015	9 218	241	196	503	111	85	595	375
Percent below poverty level	14.1	14.1	18.0	5.6	8.6	8.4	16.9	7.4	16.0	20.6
Persons under 18 years	6 520	6 520	3 380	74	46	145	40	17	238	129
Related children under 18 years	6 371	6 371	3 279	74	39	137	40	17	234	124
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 448	4 448	2 233	51	19	106	35	7	170	76
Persons 65 years and over	2 376	2 376	1 146	39	30	77	23	30	33	62
Persons 75 years and over	1 209	1 209	577	18	17	43	11	7	19	43
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 103	7 103	3 899	88	54	174	78	13	277	84
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 455	24 455	11 913	467	327	755	111	189	885	462
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	46 585	46 585	21 302	1 256	740	1 416	125	410	1 687	889

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 433	1 050	468	1 285	1 839	1 211	—	—	—	250
Less than \$5,000	139	106	40	74	144	36	—	—	—	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	263	207	16	191	343	194	—	—	—	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	202	177	22	138	376	131	—	—	—	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	256	200	69	374	339	284	—	—	—	32
\$25,000 to \$34,999	268	204	107	243	262	230	—	—	—	49
\$35,000 to \$49,999	166	117	93	190	249	224	—	—	—	68
\$50,000 to \$74,999	97	28	95	56	110	100	—	—	—	38
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	—	21	9	16	6	—	—	—	7
\$100,000 or more	24	11	5	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 641	16 509	33 276	21 064	16 587	23 701	—	—	—	32 375
Mean (dollars)	27 087	26 270	36 317	24 578	21 856	26 380	—	—	—	33 258
Families	1 034	788	328	891	1 294	858	—	—	—	211
Median income (dollars)	24 432	20 000	39 597	24 782	21 942	29 207	—	—	—	37 614
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 115	862	754	1 105	1 583	1 051	—	—	—	233
Median income (dollars)	17 484	12 875	7 879	15 163	12 305	19 262	—	—	—	21 597
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.2	42.6	29.4	49.5	46.6	45.9	—	—	—	56.2
Median income (dollars)	24 773	20 354	31 354	22 246	20 932	23 708	—	—	—	27 614
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 346	1 143	663	1 173	1 693	1 338	—	—	—	253
Median income (dollars)	6 898	5 423	4 537	8 347	7 364	7 940	—	—	—	9 937
Percent year-round full-time workers	19.2	25.1	11.9	36.1	24.0	24.7	—	—	—	25.3
Median income (dollars)	16 350	12 961	18 229	14 023	14 227	16 868	—	—	—	19 808
Per capita income (dollars)	10 288	9 085	10 511	9 585	8 332	10 113	—	—	—	12 953
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 433	1 050	468	1 285	1 839	1 211	—	—	—	250
With earnings	995	806	340	939	1 255	863	—	—	—	191
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 488	28 170	38 165	26 485	23 595	26 482	—	—	—	33 175
With Social Security income	499	280	170	400	738	532	—	—	—	92
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 465	8 176	9 498	9 165	7 723	8 838	—	—	—	9 600
With public assistance income	276	208	24	67	248	107	—	—	—	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 577	3 415	1 462	3 370	4 233	3 418	—	—	—	1 957
With retirement income	205	118	105	193	254	201	—	—	—	31
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 596	6 093	9 146	6 440	4 714	7 594	—	—	—	5 773
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 906	29 345	44 047	28 289	25 175	29 829	—	—	—	35 389
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 893	32 518	48 770	29 102	22 340	30 940	—	—	—	34 865
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 024	23 426	41 531	27 583	27 580	28 963	—	—	—	35 666
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 176	38 703	45 028	30 779	28 357	32 796	—	—	—	36 911
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 161	49 494	50 443	32 347	28 281	35 878	—	—	—	35 381
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 210	24 914	41 978	29 446	28 417	30 478	—	—	—	37 830
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 788	8 774	34 652	15 176	12 668	14 938	—	—	—	23 058
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 874	8 314	23 200	12 719	6 039	10 166	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 006	11 422	37 993	16 723	19 356	19 856	—	—	—	23 058
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 034	788	328	891	1 294	858	—	—	—	211
Householder worked in 1989	714	584	251	654	845	588	—	—	—	156
With related children under 18 years	608	513	114	439	646	394	—	—	—	80
With related children under 5 years	217	169	53	185	317	140	—	—	—	34
Married-couple families	713	533	297	727	961	706	—	—	—	176
Householder worked in 1989	578	398	238	546	673	509	—	—	—	137
With related children under 18 years	354	299	107	338	450	314	—	—	—	66
With related children under 5 years	104	88	53	145	214	119	—	—	—	27
Female householder, no husband present	278	230	31	88	223	132	—	—	—	16
Householder worked in 1989	132	161	13	49	68	73	—	—	—	5
With related children under 18 years	206	196	7	34	140	74	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	100	68	—	10	62	21	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	556	482	242	491	723	422	—	—	—	43
Nonfamily householder	399	262	140	394	545	353	—	—	—	39
65 years and over	205	107	72	193	309	198	—	—	—	27
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 748	2 968	1 188	3 258	4 848	3 063	—	—	—	655
Persons under 18 years	1 115	966	185	801	1 268	699	—	—	—	142
Related children under 18 years	1 098	953	185	794	1 268	690	—	—	—	142
Related children 5 to 17 years	824	706	117	601	909	498	—	—	—	99
Persons 65 years and over	476	301	238	513	765	571	—	—	—	115
Persons 75 years and over	173	105	119	216	272	248	—	—	—	38
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	220	239	5	71	294	97	—	—	—	24
Percent below poverty level	21.3	30.3	1.5	8.0	22.7	11.3	—	—	—	11.4
Householder worked in 1989	102	144	—	31	120	43	—	—	—	18
With related children under 18 years	211	207	—	57	263	67	—	—	—	12
With related children under 5 years	120	86	—	21	129	27	—	—	—	6
Married-couple families	53	70	5	26	117	43	—	—	—	18
Householder worked in 1989	36	39	—	4	44	16	—	—	—	18
With related children under 18 years	48	57	—	12	94	21	—	—	—	12
With related children under 5 years	24	20	—	4	53	6	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	161	160	—	16	135	54	—	—	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	66	96	—	6	34	27	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	157	141	—	16	127	46	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	90	62	—	10	49	21	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	229	277	135	137	210	79	—	—	—	12
Nonfamily householder	122	95	48	79	119	62	—	—	—	12
65 years and over	58	36	26	25	33	37	—	—	—	12
Persons	968	1 035	147	341	1 320	406	—	—	—	111
Percent below poverty level	25.8	34.9	12.4	10.5	27.2	13.3	—	—	—	16.9
Persons under 18 years	421	419	—	96	599	165	—	—	—	40
Related children under 18 years	404	406	—	89	599	156	—	—	—	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	269	266	—	69	459	108	—	—	—	35
Persons 65 years and over	68	73	38	25	63	55	—	—	—	23
Persons 75 years and over	28	6	31	10	47	31	—	—	—	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	476	491	77	148	579	79	—	—	—	78
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 110	1 219	169	528	1 471	503	—	—	—	111
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 965	1 733	300	1 185	2 444	1 042	—	—	—	125

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt. 1)	Tract 1003 (pt. 1)	Tract 1004 (pt. 1)	Tract 1005 (pt. 1)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt. 1)	Tract 1008 (pt. 1)	Tract 1009 (pt. 1)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	508	1 408	681	1 433	1 247	1 048	468	1 268	420	916
Less than \$5,000	19	138	46	139	80	106	40	74	33	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999	107	161	123	263	148	207	16	191	53	84
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	191	80	202	90	177	22	138	77	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	131	430	164	256	241	200	69	364	97	168
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61	224	129	268	294	204	107	236	75	191
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	176	102	166	272	115	93	190	51	151
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	80	31	97	94	28	95	56	34	101
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	8	6	18	10	—	21	9	—	16
\$100,000 or more	7	—	—	24	18	11	5	10	—	25
Median (dollars)	19 717	19 672	21 250	20 641	28 043	16 466	33 276	20 962	21 771	26 275
Mean (dollars)	24 850	22 544	22 878	27 087	29 378	26 241	36 317	24 556	23 355	31 282
Families	319	971	520	1 034	922	786	328	884	308	633
Median income (dollars)	23 125	21 058	23 150	24 432	31 994	19 932	39 597	24 643	24 397	31 434
Males 15 years and over, with income	377	1 213	642	1 115	1 070	856	513	1 091	466	703
Median income (dollars)	17 298	13 738	13 667	17 484	19 643	12 906	19 816	15 174	11 641	20 496
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.1	44.1	44.2	45.2	55.8	42.6	43.3	49.5	49.1	46.7
Median income (dollars)	22 436	20 342	24 659	24 773	24 238	20 313	31 354	22 383	17 298	27 857
Females 15 years and over, with income	448	1 336	616	1 346	1 134	1 143	434	1 156	393	883
Median income (dollars)	8 464	8 303	7 237	6 898	8 844	5 423	8 155	8 323	7 769	10 568
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.8	26.6	22.9	19.2	33.4	25.1	16.8	35.7	30.0	27.9
Median income (dollars)	17 212	13 536	15 353	16 350	16 042	12 961	18 854	13 633	11 538	16 696
Per capita income (dollars)	11 303	8 522	8 528	10 288	11 455	9 087	14 176	9 539	7 693	13 427
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	508	1 408	681	1 433	1 247	1 048	468	1 268	420	916
With earnings	308	1 050	483	995	929	804	340	922	319	570
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 868	22 360	22 539	29 488	30 767	28 150	38 165	26 521	24 731	33 506
With Social Security income	250	485	280	499	440	280	170	400	126	419
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 740	8 786	9 015	8 465	8 009	8 176	9 498	9 165	7 622	9 211
With public assistance income	24	210	97	276	91	208	24	67	55	41
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 208	3 637	4 194	3 577	6 170	3 415	1 462	3 370	3 974	2 573
With retirement income	64	243	115	205	177	118	105	193	57	232
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 951	5 432	5 561	6 596	7 727	6 093	9 146	6 440	5 813	6 550
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 333	25 380	25 178	31 906	34 816	29 314	44 047	28 238	26 603	36 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 268	23 047	22 435	32 893	33 301	32 483	48 770	29 102	26 600	35 731
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 022	27 846	26 963	42 024	36 285	32 426	41 531	27 476	26 607	36 757
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 458	29 111	27 870	40 176	37 025	38 692	45 028	30 740	30 157	40 401
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 236	28 655	26 084	33 161	35 395	49 547	50 443	32 347	30 500	43 759
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 432	29 571	29 041	47 210	38 629	24 914	41 978	29 349	29 744	38 510
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 770	15 291	15 128	11 788	20 672	8 774	34 652	15 176	16 855	23 798
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 350	10 099	9 727	7 874	13 337	8 314	23 200	12 719	10 199	9 979
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 123	21 576	19 557	22 006	27 102	11 422	37 993	16 723	22 370	32 840
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	319	971	520	1 034	922	786	328	884	308	633
Householder worked in 1989	252	629	322	714	662	582	251	647	200	422
With related children under 18 years	134	533	223	608	496	511	114	439	177	246
With related children under 5 years	68	199	107	217	167	169	53	185	68	97
Married-couple families	263	681	399	713	750	531	297	720	227	472
Householder worked in 1989	207	474	265	558	590	396	238	539	154	346
With related children under 18 years	112	368	165	374	383	297	107	338	129	170
With related children under 5 years	60	124	79	104	142	88	53	145	53	66
Female householder, no husband present	35	252	91	278	137	230	31	88	64	134
Householder worked in 1989	24	137	35	132	48	161	13	49	41	69
With related children under 18 years	22	146	52	206	78	196	7	34	35	76
With related children under 5 years	8	70	28	100	25	68	—	10	7	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	196	596	223	556	364	482	242	481	185	300
Nonfamily householder	189	437	161	399	325	262	140	384	112	283
65 years and over	141	120	98	205	196	107	72	193	41	200
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 120	3 725	1 824	3 748	3 218	2 958	1 188	3 227	1 280	2 164
Persons under 18 years	217	996	440	1 115	890	962	185	801	346	488
Related children under 18 years	217	992	435	1 098	890	949	185	794	346	488
Related children 5 to 17 years	154	741	270	824	674	702	117	601	256	361
Persons 65 years and over	247	511	354	476	502	301	238	513	148	505
Persons 75 years and over	102	182	134	173	227	105	119	216	47	185
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	24	135	87	220	71	239	5	71	60	70
Percent below poverty level	7.5	13.9	16.7	21.3	7.7	30.4	1.5	8.0	19.5	11.1
Householder worked in 1989	12	61	44	102	24	144	—	31	30	31
With related children under 18 years	13	114	51	211	64	207	—	57	60	63
With related children under 5 years	7	52	37	120	37	86	—	21	28	23
Married-couple families	18	33	37	53	24	70	5	26	23	10
Householder worked in 1989	12	19	25	36	19	39	—	4	13	—
With related children under 18 years	7	28	21	48	17	57	—	12	23	10
With related children under 5 years	7	—	14	24	12	20	—	4	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	6	96	42	161	42	160	—	16	29	60
Householder worked in 1989	—	42	19	66	5	96	—	6	17	31
With related children under 18 years	6	80	30	157	42	141	—	16	29	53
With related children under 5 years	—	52	23	90	25	62	—	10	7	23
Unrelated individuals	26	178	72	229	93	277	135	137	68	60
Nonfamily householder	26	118	52	122	67	95	48	79	23	53
65 years and over	13	29	36	58	39	36	26	25	—	29
Persons	85	595	375	968	336	1 035	147	341	322	282
Percent below poverty level	7.6	16.0	20.6	25.8	10.4	35.0	12.4	10.6	25.2	13.0
Persons under 18 years	17	238	129	421	135	419	—	96	137	119
Related children under 18 years	17	234	124	404	135	406	—	89	137	119
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	170	76	269	89	266	—	69	91	89
Persons 65 years and over	30	33	62	68	51	73	38	25	14	43
Persons 75 years and over	7	19	43	28	21	6	31	10	—	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	13	277	84	476	151	491	77	148	91	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	189	885	462	1 110	476	1 219	169	528	328	317
Persons below 250 percent of poverty level	410	1 687	889	1 965	957	1 733	300	1 185	630	494

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altaona city, Blair County—Can.									
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 170	540	1 764	1 590	1 707	1 839	1 211	1 036	119	
Less than \$5,000	21	35	103	55	232	144	36	254	9	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	103	98	340	129	333	343	194	379	23	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	80	78	257	173	300	376	131	163	11	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	190	132	383	345	382	339	284	129	32	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	230	66	272	387	245	262	230	60	16	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	226	88	230	285	122	249	224	16	19	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	195	39	128	159	79	110	100	35	6	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	—	51	30	7	16	6	—	—	
\$100,000 or more	90	4	—	27	7	—	6	—	3	
Median (dollars)	33 050	17 305	18 578	27 522	14 627	16 587	23 701	7 691	18 558	
Mean (dollars)	42 403	23 283	24 378	32 636	19 189	21 856	26 380	11 756	23 285	
Families	831	304	1 193	1 171	1 039	1 294	858	299	59	
Median income (dollars)	38 371	30 455	24 089	31 645	19 959	21 942	29 207	12 028	26 607	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 038	389	1 430	1 336	1 344	1 583	1 051	561	57	
Median income (dollars)	26 900	16 806	14 289	19 515	11 635	12 305	19 262	8 686	16 845	
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.7	40.1	43.7	52.1	40.7	46.6	45.9	38.7	71.9	
Median income (dollars)	35 577	23 056	21 755	26 319	20 578	20 932	23 708	16 435	27 679	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 205	498	1 641	1 514	1 579	1 693	1 338	841	104	
Median income (dollars)	10 288	8 539	8 797	9 171	6 700	7 364	7 940	6 171	8 594	
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.4	13.7	28.9	29.5	21.3	24.0	24.7	9.8	21.2	
Median income (dollars)	18 111	18 750	13 972	15 938	12 069	14 227	16 868	17 143	14 286	
Per capita income (dollars)	16 958	11 411	9 805	13 616	7 892	8 332	10 113	7 433	12 414	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 170	540	1 764	1 590	1 707	1 839	1 211	1 036	119	
With earnings	915	294	1 218	1 183	1 060	1 255	863	363	63	
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 994	25 596	24 953	33 047	21 607	23 595	26 482	18 137	28 870	
With Social Security income	388	325	627	662	717	738	532	594	60	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 110	8 165	9 007	9 317	8 166	7 723	8 838	6 047	7 388	
With public assistance income	48	37	239	68	290	248	107	248	2	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 493	3 844	3 238	3 476	3 864	4 233	3 418	3 131	1 075	
With retirement income	183	123	345	267	199	254	201	138	29	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 451	7 355	7 220	8 588	5 007	4 714	7 594	3 511	7 341	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	48 147	32 203	28 687	38 628	24 325	25 175	29 829	17 725	33 014	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 676	31 207	26 341	38 206	23 805	22 340	30 940	12 485	23 750	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 527	32 596	30 777	38 861	24 825	27 580	28 963	21 387	39 366	
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 190	33 532	31 655	42 888	27 359	28 357	32 796	20 751	34 718	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 388	31 787	32 857	42 904	29 149	28 281	35 878	18 145	31 226	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 184	34 308	30 499	42 879	25 644	28 417	30 478	22 044	36 941	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 247	27 521	21 192	21 780	15 174	12 668	14 938	9 413	31 371	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 721	—	7 468	19 641	7 940	6 039	10 166	5 009	11 712	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 885	27 521	29 954	23 151	22 289	19 356	19 856	17 751	43 469	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	831	304	1 193	1 171	1 039	1 294	858	299	59	
Householder worked in 1989	639	183	824	855	626	845	588	148	43	
With related children under 18 years	375	100	606	475	571	646	394	133	24	
With related children under 5 years	139	46	299	175	292	317	140	53	13	
Married-couple families	680	247	840	916	699	961	706	211	36	
Householder worked in 1989	543	148	613	691	462	673	509	115	24	
With related children under 18 years	304	82	431	363	368	450	314	80	14	
With related children under 5 years	127	28	201	128	207	214	119	26	11	
Female householder, no husband present	131	41	290	215	242	223	132	81	21	
Householder worked in 1989	76	25	165	139	95	68	73	26	17	
With related children under 18 years	65	8	127	97	139	140	74	53	8	
With related children under 5 years	12	8	67	32	61	62	21	27	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	402	259	713	481	825	723	422	889	62	
Nanfamilies	339	236	571	419	668	545	353	737	60	
65 years and over	141	190	288	228	314	309	198	498	44	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 857	1 089	4 368	3 703	4 176	4 848	3 063	1 702	226	
Persons under 18 years	654	154	1 074	760	1 052	1 268	699	238	54	
Related children under 18 years	640	154	1 068	733	1 052	1 268	690	218	54	
Related children 5 to 17 years	491	110	757	554	736	909	498	146	38	
Persons 65 years and over	502	378	775	840	781	765	571	669	70	
Persons 75 years and over	233	124	328	307	362	272	248	379	35	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	20	—	197	10	219	294	97	107	4	
Percent below poverty level	2.4	—	16.5	.9	21.1	22.7	11.3	35.8	6.8	
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	88	10	104	120	43	40	—	
With related children under 18 years	13	—	158	10	186	263	67	72	4	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	108	10	116	129	27	43	—	
Married-couple families	7	—	81	7	86	117	43	51	—	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	24	7	37	44	16	26	—	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	49	7	59	94	21	31	—	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	34	7	51	53	6	16	—	
Female householder, no husband present	13	—	93	3	109	135	54	56	4	
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	41	3	51	34	27	14	—	
With related children under 18 years	13	—	86	3	103	127	46	41	4	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	51	3	56	49	21	27	—	
Unrelated individuals	28	72	210	81	333	210	79	392	7	
Nanfamilies	14	58	143	61	252	119	62	320	5	
65 years and over	6	58	72	32	93	33	37	163	5	
Persons	73	72	883	109	1 055	1 320	406	689	14	
Percent below poverty level	2.6	6.6	20.2	2.9	25.3	27.2	13.3	40.5	6.2	
Persons under 18 years	18	—	340	30	339	599	165	135	3	
Related children under 18 years	12	—	340	10	339	599	156	115	3	
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	—	206	—	226	459	108	58	3	
Persons 65 years and over	19	58	119	32	142	63	55	193	5	
Persons 75 years and over	13	22	65	32	82	47	31	101	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	35	25	430	47	450	579	79	269	7	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	174	126	1 127	255	1 499	1 471	503	923	41	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	531	402	1 964	866	2 316	2 444	1 042	1 270	92	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 480	1 233	1 092	3 069	1 585	948	2 317	1 353	2 697
Less than \$5,000	97	164	34	193	51	20	96	69	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	212	310	119	277	133	143	285	206	178
\$10,000 to \$14,999	185	147	155	330	139	135	187	158	167
\$15,000 to \$24,999	403	190	212	760	423	247	499	299	363
\$25,000 to \$34,999	339	199	269	538	336	193	485	257	450
\$35,000 to \$49,999	155	133	208	593	262	106	353	210	685
\$50,000 to \$74,999	77	74	83	306	188	64	307	128	454
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	16	7	50	40	40	38	20	164
\$100,000 or more	5	—	5	22	13	—	67	6	164
Median (dollars)	20 413	14 839	25 985	24 494	26 615	21 750	28 134	22 832	37 428
Mean (dollars)	23 634	20 758	27 032	30 638	30 177	26 224	35 287	26 909	47 736
Families	1 185	780	808	2 325	1 270	643	1 770	983	2 143
Median income (dollars)	22 829	24 535	28 843	29 737	29 032	27 423	31 078	27 911	40 584
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 359	883	1 024	2 908	1 546	884	2 082	1 300	2 596
Median income (dollars)	16 168	15 023	17 340	18 402	17 868	14 920	20 539	16 548	25 675
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.0	40.4	50.8	54.4	49.8	44.3	56.8	49.1	61.2
Median income (dollars)	22 699	23 651	25 044	24 623	26 538	25 132	28 186	22 734	32 224
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 243	1 238	1 018	2 701	1 380	897	2 133	1 152	2 296
Median income (dollars)	6 860	6 910	8 630	7 310	9 028	7 787	8 274	7 242	9 519
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.9	19.5	25.0	26.5	27.8	27.9	27.8	26.5	28.6
Median income (dollars)	12 692	13 702	14 777	14 277	14 289	15 250	17 809	16 677	20 425
Per capita income (dollars)	9 040	9 438	10 748	11 625	11 090	10 379	13 671	10 063	17 708
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 480	1 233	1 092	3 069	1 585	948	2 317	1 353	2 697
With earnings	1 045	768	785	2 402	1 201	706	1 765	996	2 247
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 844	21 690	27 953	32 140	30 807	27 446	38 164	28 280	47 442
With Social Security income	521	542	421	988	577	303	727	472	794
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 329	7 645	9 548	9 266	9 542	9 760	8 762	7 833	8 832
With public assistance income	117	179	35	189	62	81	143	119	79
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 995	2 925	2 767	3 960	3 438	3 869	3 869	4 162	3 338
With retirement income	257	253	216	378	258	180	374	252	345
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 982	6 815	6 482	7 036	5 596	4 931	8 185	4 886	9 204
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	26 043	25 959	30 128	35 820	33 192	32 413	40 311	31 327	52 471
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 699	21 279	31 735	40 064	34 779	34 352	50 307	28 544	50 117
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 501	30 735	28 804	32 502	32 073	30 870	31 466	33 815	54 382
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 639	31 300	32 116	38 846	34 827	35 396	43 977	33 366	50 999
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 750	29 194	36 094	45 344	37 268	39 875	58 222	31 992	53 714
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 927	32 910	28 760	33 859	33 151	32 140	31 783	34 504	48 923
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 675	9 905	21 723	17 991	20 545	17 429	21 366	19 007	21 240
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 730	7 869	9 889	12 517	17 594	13 898	14 205	12 428	18 820
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 619	15 206	31 919	23 582	23 367	22 853	28 803	27 310	24 208
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 185	780	808	2 325	1 270	643	1 770	983	2 143
Householder worked in 1989	831	546	592	1 797	915	472	1 354	751	1 746
With related children under 18 years	592	394	379	1 085	550	306	861	485	995
With related children under 5 years	213	190	132	413	194	94	279	196	366
Married-couple families	996	554	660	1 969	1 105	544	1 470	841	1 978
Householder worked in 1989	692	396	483	1 604	823	417	1 168	660	1 640
With related children under 18 years	496	240	307	876	458	250	701	395	883
With related children under 5 years	208	119	105	348	173	74	228	164	317
Female householder, no husband present	122	191	121	285	135	71	265	95	118
Householder worked in 1989	82	118	82	145	76	41	163	47	59
With related children under 18 years	67	138	56	181	83	43	142	59	74
With related children under 5 years	—	71	11	49	21	13	51	23	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	332	508	344	975	367	360	649	442	675
Nonfamily householder	295	453	284	744	315	305	547	370	554
65 years and over	172	282	153	459	129	154	202	216	190
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 886	2 748	2 796	8 092	4 297	2 270	6 003	3 581	7 234
Persons under 18 years	1 007	671	636	2 012	1 082	476	1 511	925	1 923
Related children under 18 years	1 007	666	636	2 010	1 082	469	1 503	923	1 888
Related children 5 to 17 years	736	487	498	1 532	835	355	1 104	684	1 434
Persons 65 years and over	653	582	544	1 197	629	361	770	568	925
Persons 75 years and over	203	252	215	527	220	113	283	214	330
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	162	187	56	173	52	38	137	115	108
Percent below poverty level	13.7	24.0	6.9	7.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	11.7	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	80	112	41	100	16	18	99	51	83
With related children under 18 years	130	159	41	145	38	31	79	94	91
With related children under 5 years	46	86	9	70	16	19	27	40	39
Married-couple families	109	61	20	68	35	5	49	68	80
Householder worked in 1989	57	24	5	44	5	5	38	29	61
With related children under 18 years	84	43	5	44	21	5	9	49	63
With related children under 5 years	46	24	—	21	10	5	2	22	27
Female householder, no husband present	39	120	27	99	17	20	77	35	12
Householder worked in 1989	16	82	27	50	11	6	50	10	6
With related children under 18 years	39	110	27	95	17	13	59	33	12
With related children under 5 years	—	62	—	43	6	7	25	16	12
Unrelated individuals	87	175	58	275	70	92	159	119	107
Nonfamily householder	75	148	43	154	49	53	116	84	57
65 years and over	57	78	28	125	12	30	54	59	7
Persons	702	748	203	900	241	196	503	508	511
Percent below poverty level	18.1	27.2	7.3	11.1	5.6	8.6	8.4	14.2	7.1
Persons under 18 years	287	286	55	342	74	46	145	180	234
Related children under 18 years	287	281	55	340	74	39	137	178	224
Related children 5 to 17 years	204	198	47	265	51	19	106	126	177
Persons 65 years and over	90	91	45	141	39	30	77	95	14
Persons 75 years and over	55	62	28	78	18	17	43	39	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	197	326	55	417	88	54	174	178	185
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	935	839	326	1 303	467	327	755	751	714
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 750	1 378	803	2 581	1 256	740	1 416	1 414	1 488

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	3 029	2 174	2 271	2 014	1 043	1 900	1 463	—	15
Less than \$5,000	191	81	138	93	42	83	120	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	303	271	197	254	97	213	240	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	323	174	328	241	168	241	176	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	761	393	550	456	201	457	343	—	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	565	446	410	385	152	398	292	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	483	453	415	333	241	299	162	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	320	269	166	176	88	170	104	—	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70	52	40	40	47	24	13	—	—
\$100,000 or more	13	35	27	36	7	15	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 222	28 348	23 958	24 254	25 844	23 706	20 421	—	24 583
Mean (dollars)	27 919	33 402	27 949	28 657	30 732	27 449	24 064	—	34 460
Families	2 195	1 631	1 440	1 507	766	1 499	1 118	—	15
Median income (dollars)	27 810	31 719	27 882	27 967	34 563	28 012	23 011	—	24 583
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 049	2 015	1 962	1 900	880	1 868	1 241	—	15
Median income (dollars)	15 858	20 479	16 932	17 452	22 708	17 425	15 572	—	12 083
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.9	54.2	42.8	51.9	59.1	57.9	45.2	—	40.0
Median income (dollars)	25 786	26 658	25 853	22 500	31 000	22 769	23 699	—	31 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 676	2 001	2 226	1 866	990	1 546	1 382	—	21
Median income (dollars)	8 293	8 275	10 470	7 938	7 837	7 574	7 143	—	8 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	28.5	31.7	25.6	22.8	29.9	27.6	—	33.3
Median income (dollars)	16 292	17 545	17 931	13 866	14 853	14 229	13 411	—	8 750
Per capita income (dollars)	10 809	13 123	13 640	10 745	12 048	9 810	9 314	—	14 250
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	3 029	2 174	2 271	2 014	1 043	1 900	1 463	—	15
With earnings	2 323	1 652	1 641	1 513	767	1 559	1 049	—	15
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 547	34 202	28 672	29 459	33 347	28 380	25 822	—	24 800
With Social Security income	1 030	705	799	636	355	544	468	—	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 190	8 338	8 977	7 800	8 581	7 479	7 898	—	5 736
With public assistance income	216	152	126	171	66	134	164	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 954	4 407	3 869	3 472	3 595	3 230	3 818	—	—
With retirement income	502	287	415	316	192	223	220	—	9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 192	5 947	7 925	7 223	5 238	5 444	4 811	—	10 164
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	31 386	38 221	33 587	32 916	36 516	30 586	27 160	—	34 460
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 539	43 418	34 185	32 058	32 746	29 850	24 832	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 052	33 925	33 076	33 732	39 462	31 306	28 971	—	34 460
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 892	40 893	37 250	35 078	39 907	31 820	31 053	—	34 460
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 448	46 628	40 319	35 415	37 820	31 902	30 207	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 463	36 010	35 032	34 780	41 326	31 739	31 673	—	34 460
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 839	17 674	16 860	17 788	15 015	20 419	13 522	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 945	16 291	15 354	14 145	14 209	12 804	8 042	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 013	18 647	19 856	25 072	16 576	28 526	18 810	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	2 195	1 631	1 440	1 507	766	1 499	1 118	—	15
Householder worked in 1989	1 665	1 217	1 078	1 188	587	1 212	794	—	6
With related children under 18 years	1 077	772	693	760	359	785	499	—	—
With related children under 5 years	387	257	238	303	112	276	139	—	—
Married-couple families	1 827	1 433	1 168	1 302	657	1 321	851	—	15
Householder worked in 1989	1 422	1 096	904	1 040	516	1 096	636	—	6
With related children under 18 years	816	676	504	628	289	685	365	—	—
With related children under 5 years	284	242	177	263	94	249	113	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	291	172	248	141	97	128	224	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	191	109	150	93	65	75	115	—	—
With related children under 18 years	222	88	176	99	64	73	115	—	—
With related children under 5 years	74	10	56	26	12	14	26	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 057	593	949	589	308	473	444	—	—
Nonfamily householder	834	543	831	507	277	401	345	—	—
65 years and over	380	237	411	250	156	213	173	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 869	5 490	5 148	5 323	2 600	5 262	3 794	—	36
Persons under 18 years	2 015	1 320	1 161	1 428	655	1 459	915	—	—
Related children under 18 years	2 015	1 320	1 152	1 422	655	1 459	905	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 468	1 018	864	1 052	466	1 083	718	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 106	748	1 036	739	437	550	604	—	7
Persons 75 years and over	444	303	473	306	164	205	229	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	240	113	95	126	63	164	185	—	—
Percent below poverty level	10.9	6.9	6.6	8.4	8.2	10.9	16.5	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	144	39	44	74	24	106	94	—	—
With related children under 18 years	206	62	77	98	54	124	137	—	—
With related children under 5 years	90	17	34	58	18	39	38	—	—
Married-couple families	131	59	47	74	34	132	75	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	85	25	38	47	6	95	37	—	—
With related children under 18 years	99	33	29	48	29	99	48	—	—
With related children under 5 years	44	17	8	34	6	25	12	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	97	54	48	48	23	104	104	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	47	14	6	23	12	9	51	—	—
With related children under 18 years	95	29	48	46	19	18	83	—	—
With related children under 5 years	38	—	26	22	6	7	26	—	—
Unrelated individuals	282	125	131	154	62	117	148	—	—
Nonfamily householder	153	104	115	114	52	87	107	—	—
65 years and over	98	59	65	59	25	49	52	—	—
Persons	1 054	420	421	618	293	729	750	—	—
Percent below poverty level	13.4	7.7	8.2	11.6	11.3	13.9	19.8	—	—
Persons under 18 years	377	92	139	232	95	277	279	—	—
Related children under 18 years	377	92	139	228	95	277	269	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	237	64	97	148	49	211	216	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	109	103	85	77	71	85	78	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	40	41	59	33	27	35	50	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	515	113	212	219	31	173	267	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 534	708	704	911	386	939	943	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 784	1 387	1 616	1 946	752	2 072	1 900	—	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.							
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	-
Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	-	41 250	-	22 125	-	-
Mean (dollars)	-	-	-	41 547	-	26 200	-	-
Families	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	41 250	-	33 750	-	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	-	-	-	6	241	14	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	3 750	2 913	15 000	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	-	-	33.3	-	50.0	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	36 250	-	16 250	-	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	-	-	-	229	17	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	2 500-	20 375	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	-	-	-	2.6	58.8	-	-
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	11 250	21 250	-	-
Per capita income (dollars)	-	-	-	8 309	2 294	14 368	-	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	-
With earnings	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	-	-	36 247	-	24 524	-	-
With Social Security income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With public assistance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With retirement income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	-	-	-	41 547	-	34 796	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	41 547	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	34 796	-	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	-	-	41 547	-	34 796	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	41 547	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	34 796	-	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	-	-	10	-	31	-	-
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	128 829	128 829	50 825
Native	127 809	127 809	50 280
Foreign born	1 020	1 020	545
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	249	249	146
Persons 5 years and over	120 794	120 794	47 564
Speak a language other than English	3 512	3 512	1 736
Do not speak English "very well"	1 005	1 005	439
In linguistically isolated households	366	366	184
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 913	28 913	11 389
Preprimary school	1 860	1 860	753
Public school	1 305	1 305	577
Elementary or high school	21 900	21 900	8 432
Public school	19 494	19 494	7 208
College	5 153	5 153	2 204
Public college	4 189	4 189	1 797
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	86 034	86 034	33 895
Less than 9th grade	7 550	7 550	3 162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 007	14 007	5 883
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42 066	42 066	16 293
Some college, no degree	9 544	9 544	3 835
Associate degree	3 921	3 921	1 518
Bachelor's degree	5 713	5 713	1 962
Graduate or professional degree	3 233	3 233	1 242
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.9	74.9	73.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.4	10.4	9.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 293	1 293	1 296
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	120 794	120 794	47 564
Some house	81 328	81 328	31 423
Different house in United States	39 123	39 123	15 954
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 698	13 698	9 931
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 604	14 604	2 322
Different MSA/PMSA	7 904	7 904	2 956
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 917	2 917	745
Abroad	343	343	187
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	53 567	53 567	20 332
Car, truck, or van	48 687	48 687	18 210
Drive alone	41 615	41 615	15 201
Carpooled	7 072	7 072	3 009
Public transportation	449	449	379
Other means	3 053	3 053	1 412
Worked at home	1 378	1 378	331
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	16.3	14.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	48 717	48 717	19 120
Central city	26 427	26 427	14 974
Outside central city	22 290	22 290	4 146
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 850	4 850	1 212
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	101 117	101 117	39 935
In labor force	58 726	58 726	22 632
Employed	54 523	54 523	20 756
Unemployed	4 080	4 080	1 823
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	8.1
Females 16 years and over	54 591	54 591	22 217
Employed	24 605	24 605	9 746
Unemployed	1 801	1 801	778
With own children under 6 years	7 040	7 040	2 947
In labor force	4 061	4 061	1 721
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 265	9 265	3 449
In labor force	6 571	6 571	2 434
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 614	7 614	2 964
Not enrolled in school	1 688	1 688	682
Unemployed or not in labor force	782	782	340
Not high school graduate	583	583	222
Employed	130	130	34
Unemployed	125	125	52
Not in labor force	328	328	136
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	63 140	63 140	24 005
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 779	47 779	17 937
50 to 52 weeks	34 199	34 199	12 784
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	78 496	78 496	30 284
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 469	3 469	1 453
With a mobility limitation	1 988	1 988	887
In labor force	297	297	119
With a self-care limitation	2 368	2 368	936
With a work disability	8 057	8 057	3 534
In labor force	2 767	2 767	1 158
Prevented from working	4 537	4 537	2 074
No work disability	70 439	70 439	26 750
In labor force	54 152	54 152	20 703
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 557	20 557	9 118
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 255	4 255	1 917
With a mobility limitation	3 459	3 459	1 584
With a self-care limitation	2 409	2 409	1 091

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 523	54 523	20 756
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 576	4 576	1 630
Professional specialty occupations	6 001	6 001	2 322
Technicians and related support occupations	1 946	1 946	736
Sales occupations	7 008	7 008	2 904
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 383	7 383	3 017
Private household occupations	112	112	11
Protective service occupations	845	845	427
Service occupations except protective and household	7 120	7 120	3 022
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	917	917	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 264	7 264	2 690
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 279	5 279	1 813
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 133	3 133	1 062
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 939	2 939	1 050
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	49 837	49 837	20 282
Less than \$5,000	3 133	3 133	1 603
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 653	6 653	3 239
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 926	5 926	2 678
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 877	10 877	4 314
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 257	9 257	3 572
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 980	7 980	2 895
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 463	4 463	1 498
\$75,000 to \$99,999	915	915	252
\$100,000 or more	633	633	231
Median (dollars)	23 313	23 313	20 792
Mean (dollars)	28 452	28 452	25 971
Families	35 725	35 725	13 732
Median income (dollars)	28 380	28 380	26 735
Per capita income (dollars)	11 223	11 223	10 443
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	49 837	49 837	20 282
With earnings	36 179	36 179	13 859
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 128	30 128	28 029
With Social Security income	17 832	17 832	7 958
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 484	8 484	8 407
With public assistance income	4 318	4 318	2 301
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 626	3 626	3 681
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	33 229	33 229	31 089
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 848	32 848	29 519
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 263	36 263	34 962
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 208	38 208	35 740
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 312	17 312	17 179
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 720	11 720	10 079
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	35 725	35 725	13 732
Householder worked in 1989	26 092	26 092	9 422
With related children under 18 years	17 231	17 231	6 728
With related children under 5 years	6 520	6 520	2 770
Married-couple families	29 028	29 028	10 406
Householder worked in 1989	22 122	22 122	7 592
With related children under 18 years	13 319	13 319	4 824
With related children under 5 years	5 075	5 075	1 952
Female householder, no husband present	5 322	5 322	2 633
Householder worked in 1989	2 922	2 922	1 322
With related children under 18 years	3 169	3 169	1 503
With related children under 5 years	1 099	1 099	619
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 272	17 272	8 274
Nonfamily householder	14 112	14 112	6 550
65 years and over	7 320	7 320	3 553
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	126 018	126 018	50 083
Persons under 18 years	31 093	31 093	12 114
Related children under 18 years	30 897	30 897	12 002
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 932	22 932	8 769
Persons 65 years and over	20 557	20 557	9 118
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 887	3 887	1 887
Percent below poverty level	10.9	10.9	13.7
Householder worked in 1989	2 002	2 002	887
With related children under 18 years	3 129	3 129	1 577
With related children under 5 years	1 476	1 476	834
Married-couple families	1 736	1 736	689
Householder worked in 1989	940	940	339
With related children under 18 years	1 195	1 195	487
With related children under 5 years	561	561	258
Female householder, no husband present	1 875	1 875	1 046
Householder worked in 1989	847	847	437
With related children under 18 years	1 667	1 667	938
With related children under 5 years	784	784	492
Unrelated individuals	4 775	4 775	2 638
Nonfamily householder	3 211	3 211	1 702
65 years and over	1 642	1 642	787
Persons	17 572	17 572	8 871
Percent below poverty level	13.9	13.9	17.7
Persons under 18 years	6 296	6 296	3 199
Related children under 18 years	6 157	6 157	3 108
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 313	4 313	2 141
Persons 65 years and over	2 316	2 316	1 095
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 874	6 874	3 726
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 924	23 924	11 492

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 075	1 075	796
Native	1 063	1 063	796
Foreign born	12	12	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	972	972	728
Speak a language other than English	38	38	7
Do not speak English "very well"	3	3	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	347	347	207
Preprimary school	21	21	8
Public school	14	14	8
Elementary or high school	244	244	189
Public school	233	233	183
College	82	82	10
Public college	72	72	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	555	555	449
Less than 9th grade	54	54	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	74	74	60
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	271	271	258
Some college, no degree	82	82	46
Associate degree	8	8	—
Bachelor's degree	54	54	36
Graduate or professional degree	12	12	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.9	76.9	76.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	11.9	9.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 130	1 130	1 382
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	972	972	728
Same house	554	554	454
Different house in United States	418	418	274
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	143	143	119
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	54	54	33
Different MSA/PMSA	214	214	116
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7	7	6
Abroad	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	333	333	253
Car, truck, or van	247	247	195
Drove alone	178	178	142
Carpooled	69	69	53
Public transportation	24	24	24
Other means	62	62	34
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	260	260	206
Central city	218	218	181
Outside central city	42	42	25
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	73	73	47
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	760	760	567
In labor force	414	414	307
Employed	341	341	261
Unemployed	73	73	46
Percent of civilian labor force	17.6	17.6	15.0
Females 16 years and over	379	379	294
Employed	166	166	126
Unemployed	30	30	29
With own children under 6 years	85	85	60
In labor force	62	62	47
With own children 6 to 17 years only	57	57	57
In labor force	31	31	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	114	114	67
Not enrolled in school	19	19	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	19	16
Not high school graduate	11	11	8
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	11	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	494	494	345
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	374	374	268
50 to 52 weeks	179	179	147
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	594	594	439
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	47	47
With a mobility limitation	18	18	18
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	29	29	29
With a work disability	115	115	105
In labor force	34	34	24
Prevented from working	70	70	70
No work disability	479	479	334
In labor force	349	349	252
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	128	128	128
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	21	21
With a mobility limitation	14	14	14
With a self-care limitation	15	15	15

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	341	341	261
Executive, administrative and managerial occupations	40	40	12
Professional specialty occupations	23	23	23
Technicians and related support occupations	8	8	8
Sales occupations	14	14	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	101	101	74
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	26	26	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	56	56	41
Farming, forestry and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19	19	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	27	27	27
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	21	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	6	6
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	362	362	306
Less than \$5,000	47	47	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	62	62	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	61	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	64	64	54
\$25,000 to \$34,999	62	62	34
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	31	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35	35	27
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 196	16 196	14 417
Mean (dollars)	22 649	22 649	20 926
Families	244	244	215
Median income (dollars)	21 167	21 167	18 250
Per capita income (dollars)	7 845	7 845	8 079
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	362	362	306
With earnings	290	290	238
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 395	21 395	18 818
With Social Security income	119	119	119
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 169	9 169	9 169
With public assistance income	106	106	92
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 576	2 576	2 553
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	26 241	26 241	24 452
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 192	26 192	23 001
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 777	39 777	38 379
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 563	40 563	38 548
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 132	11 132	11 494
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 881	6 881	7 196
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	244	244	215
Householder worked in 1989	179	179	154
With related children under 18 years	169	169	140
With related children under 5 years	86	86	57
Married-couple families	127	127	102
Householder worked in 1989	103	103	78
With related children under 18 years	99	99	74
With related children under 5 years	64	64	39
Female householder, no husband present	103	103	99
Householder worked in 1989	76	76	76
With related children under 18 years	64	64	60
With related children under 5 years	22	22	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	153	153	117
Nonfamily householder	118	118	91
65 years and over	42	42	42
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	971	971	796
Persons under 18 years	357	357	270
Related children under 18 years	347	347	260
Related children 5 to 17 years	256	256	192
Persons 65 years and over	128	128	128
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	66	66	62
Percent below poverty level	27.0	27.0	28.8
Householder worked in 1989	22	22	22
With related children under 18 years	47	47	43
With related children under 5 years	15	15	11
Married-couple families	15	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	4	4	4
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Female householder, no husband present	43	43	39
Householder worked in 1989	22	22	22
With related children under 18 years	43	43	39
With related children under 5 years	11	11	7
Unrelated individuals	51	51	42
Nonfamily householder	24	24	24
65 years and over	15	15	15
Persons	288	288	246
Percent below poverty level	29.7	29.7	30.9
Persons under 18 years	137	137	110
Related children under 18 years	127	127	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	96	96	69
Persons 65 years and over	51	51	51
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	145	145	122
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	347	347	305

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
All housing units	54 349	54 349	22 698	1 648	987	2 514	266	466	1 659	819
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	578	578	91	26	7	54	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	2 090	2 090	246	139	44	233	4	-	-	13
1980 to 1984	2 733	2 733	490	94	40	141	18	-	16	22
1970 to 1979	8 935	8 935	2 108	278	173	785	22	15	105	24
1960 to 1969	5 528	5 528	1 647	259	73	329	64	42	52	27
1950 to 1959	6 048	6 048	1 796	294	196	283	53	66	105	27
1940 to 1949	4 685	4 685	2 254	175	112	256	20	63	237	59
1939 or earlier	23 752	23 752	14 066	383	342	433	85	280	1 144	647
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	496	496	384	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
1 bedroom	4 729	4 729	2 493	24	81	156	-	7	280	39
2 bedrooms	14 932	14 932	5 521	474	219	904	33	130	415	189
3 bedrooms	25 634	25 634	10 750	879	542	1 059	187	291	737	495
4 bedrooms	7 288	7 288	2 988	231	127	344	42	22	176	80
5 or more bedrooms	1 270	1 270	562	40	18	51	4	16	31	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	69	69	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	92	92	13	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	53 851	53 851	22 459	1 648	987	2 497	266	466	1 655	806
Source of water, public system or private company	40 530	40 530	22 524	683	612	913	249	460	1 653	819
Sewage disposal, public sewer	39 777	39 777	22 289	319	646	1 374	197	436	1 647	814
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	496	496	158	10	-	19	-	-	4	-
Owner-occupied housing units	173	173	25	4	-	11	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	162	162	69	6	-	8	-	-	4	-
Occupied housing units	50 332	50 332	20 684	1 575	943	2 295	266	452	1 494	688
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	30 513	30 513	19 252	623	694	1 195	209	426	1 457	653
Bottled tank, or LP gas	559	559	154	22	12	10	11	-	5	12
Electricity	3 956	3 956	656	184	58	208	34	7	6	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11 525	11 525	273	550	119	728	6	6	20	6
All other fuels	3 757	3 757	330	196	60	154	-	13	6	11
No fuel used	22	22	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	6 654	6 654	4 079	72	54	183	4	88	297	130
1	18 551	18 551	8 295	555	360	645	93	133	670	261
2	18 186	18 186	6 260	636	399	1 039	122	165	391	245
3 or more	6 941	6 941	2 050	312	130	428	47	66	136	52
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	36 517	36 517	13 669	1 423	795	1 789	253	425	831	508
1989 to March 1990	2 169	2 169	684	69	41	129	13	21	25	-
1985 to 1988	6 024	6 024	1 993	340	91	274	52	50	115	100
1980 to 1984	4 646	4 646	1 582	147	98	227	43	26	111	33
1970 to 1979	8 926	8 926	3 152	317	251	541	42	83	206	124
1969 or earlier	14 752	14 752	6 258	550	314	618	103	245	374	251
Renter-occupied housing units	13 815	13 815	7 015	152	148	506	13	27	663	180
1989 to March 1990	4 569	4 569	2 391	41	46	184	7	7	266	48
1985 to 1988	5 063	5 063	2 634	20	49	157	6	10	305	76
1980 to 1984	1 881	1 881	902	25	14	75	-	-	63	35
1970 to 1979	1 602	1 602	832	18	34	52	-	5	24	16
1969 or earlier	700	700	256	48	5	38	-	5	5	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 560	1 560	795	16	12	20	-	7	66	23
Householder 65 years and over	14 615	14 615	6 718	369	266	510	77	170	368	237
Owner-occupied housing units	11 206	11 206	4 899	315	239	454	77	156	287	210
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	111	111	23	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	176	176	60	-	-	20	-	-	6	-
No vehicle available	3 869	3 869	2 256	32	44	101	4	76	112	86
Complete plumbing facilities	49 997	49 997	20 590	1 565	943	2 276	266	452	1 490	688
1.00 or less persons per room	49 512	49 512	20 395	1 549	943	2 262	266	452	1 460	675
1.01 or more persons per room	485	485	195	16	-	14	-	-	30	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	335	335	94	10	-	19	-	-	4	-
1.00 or less persons per room	315	315	94	10	-	19	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 370	32 370	30 710	31 507	28 330	37 617	32 685	24 549	26 723	26 371
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 179	17 179	14 944	17 241	18 041	23 123	27 623	18 853	16 551	13 967
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 355	7 355	3 755	118	95	253	41	42	259	136
Owner-occupied housing units	3 002	3 002	1 077	69	78	177	41	38	41	56
Renter-occupied housing units	4 353	4 353	2 678	49	17	76	-	4	218	80

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 597	1 220	445	1 408	2 121	1 212	—	—	—	266
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	5	30	22	14	15	22	—	—	—	4
1980 to 1984.....	—	115	5	15	25	8	—	—	—	18
1970 to 1979.....	39	124	31	34	69	92	—	—	—	22
1960 to 1969.....	66	108	99	110	79	73	—	—	—	64
1950 to 1959.....	188	57	56	31	76	122	—	—	—	53
1940 to 1949.....	98	125	66	146	299	103	—	—	—	20
1939 or earlier.....	1 201	661	148	1 049	1 558	792	—	—	—	85
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	14	—	9	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	119	103	5	131	150	69	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	345	312	104	291	643	268	—	—	—	33
3 bedrooms.....	819	627	224	793	1 001	685	—	—	—	187
4 bedrooms.....	255	146	78	186	187	187	—	—	—	42
5 or more bedrooms.....	45	32	25	7	43	3	—	—	—	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 556	1 214	437	1 402	2 085	1 206	—	—	—	266
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 591	1 220	445	1 393	2 121	1 206	—	—	—	249
Sanitary disposal, public sewer.....	1 597	1 220	441	1 393	2 107	1 180	—	—	—	197
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	40	6	—	5	31	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6	—	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 400	1 086	437	1 278	1 872	1 160	—	—	—	266
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 351	984	389	1 182	1 774	1 103	—	—	—	209
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	7	—	17	—	16	—	—	—	11
Electricity.....	24	48	48	30	21	20	—	—	—	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	19	31	—	28	31	14	—	—	—	6
All other fuels.....	6	16	—	21	46	7	—	—	—	6
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	327	260	59	135	285	176	—	—	—	4
1.....	522	457	125	573	930	429	—	—	—	93
2.....	416	266	182	448	512	441	—	—	—	122
3 or more.....	135	103	71	122	145	114	—	—	—	47
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	—	—	—	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	949	566	354	948	1 217	959	—	—	—	253
1989 to March 1990.....	38	24	29	56	59	35	—	—	—	13
1985 to 1988.....	142	79	44	109	143	125	—	—	—	52
1980 to 1984.....	116	66	38	121	158	116	—	—	—	43
1970 to 1979.....	297	166	83	235	248	173	—	—	—	42
1969 or earlier.....	356	231	160	427	609	510	—	—	—	103
Renter-occupied housing units.....	451	520	83	330	655	201	—	—	—	13
1989 to March 1990.....	176	193	66	149	167	110	—	—	—	7
1985 to 1988.....	161	183	9	90	247	56	—	—	—	6
1980 to 1984.....	63	104	—	44	92	14	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	30	40	—	33	89	13	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	21	—	8	14	60	8	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	76	79	—	35	44	41	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	370	221	155	331	584	385	—	—	—	77
Owner-occupied housing units.....	303	182	138	301	468	342	—	—	—	77
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	170	65	45	62	143	119	—	—	—	4
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 395	1 080	437	1 273	1 841	1 160	—	—	—	266
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 378	1 069	409	1 260	1 821	1 155	—	—	—	266
1.01 or more persons per room.....	17	11	28	13	20	5	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	6	—	5	31	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	6	—	5	31	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 353	35 540	38 419	27 685	25 319	27 143	—	—	—	32 685
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	12 330	13 216	15 705	15 972	15 407	15 974	—	—	—	27 623
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	339	365	67	159	435	153	—	—	—	41
Owner-occupied housing units.....	82	79	28	48	106	91	—	—	—	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	257	286	39	111	329	62	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
All housing units	454	1 659	819	1 597	1 298	1 216	445	1 392	478	940
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	13	—	18	9	—	16
1985 to 1988	—	—	13	5	—	30	22	14	—	4
1980 to 1984	—	16	22	—	24	115	5	15	16	24
1970 to 1979	9	105	24	39	37	124	31	34	10	178
1960 to 1969	36	52	27	66	70	108	99	110	26	135
1950 to 1959	66	105	27	188	162	57	56	31	17	157
1940 to 1949	63	237	59	98	112	125	66	146	53	81
1939 or earlier	280	1 144	647	1 201	880	657	148	1 033	356	345
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	20	—	14	12	—	9	—	17	—
1 bedroom	7	280	39	119	51	103	5	131	24	50
2 bedrooms	124	415	189	345	225	312	104	291	132	262
3 bedrooms	285	737	495	819	801	627	224	777	263	457
4 bedrooms	22	176	80	255	191	142	78	186	25	155
5 or more bedrooms	16	31	16	45	18	32	25	7	17	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	454	1 655	806	1 556	1 288	1 210	437	1 386	455	940
Source of water, public system or private company	454	1 653	819	1 591	1 290	1 216	445	1 385	478	916
Sewage disposal, public sewer	436	1 647	814	1 597	1 277	1 216	441	1 385	426	928
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	4	—	40	—	6	—	5	23	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	—
Occupied housing units	440	1 494	688	1 400	1 233	1 082	437	1 262	449	921
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	420	1 457	653	1 351	1 184	980	389	1 166	391	835
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	5	12	—	—	7	—	17	7	13
Electricity	7	6	6	24	42	48	48	30	—	54
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	20	6	19	—	31	—	28	5	14
All other fuels	7	6	11	6	7	16	—	21	27	5
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	88	297	130	327	125	260	59	135	65	107
1	133	670	261	522	487	457	125	565	167	396
2	159	391	245	416	465	262	182	440	137	323
3 or more	60	136	52	135	156	103	71	122	80	95
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	413	831	508	949	979	562	354	932	348	723
1989 to March 1990	21	25	—	38	65	24	29	56	10	45
1985 to 1988	50	115	100	142	160	75	44	109	63	115
1980 to 1984	26	111	33	116	149	66	38	121	59	68
1970 to 1979	77	206	124	297	211	166	83	235	69	175
1969 or earlier	239	374	251	356	394	231	160	411	147	320
Renter-occupied housing units	27	643	180	451	254	520	83	330	101	198
1989 to March 1990	7	266	48	176	107	193	66	149	34	39
1985 to 1988	10	305	76	161	103	183	9	90	53	102
1980 to 1984	—	63	35	63	11	104	—	44	—	21
1970 to 1979	5	24	16	30	25	40	—	33	7	30
1969 or earlier	5	5	5	21	8	—	8	14	7	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	7	66	23	76	42	79	—	35	35	7
Householder 65 years and over	170	368	237	370	407	221	155	331	108	361
Owner-occupied housing units	156	287	210	303	331	182	138	301	83	285
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	76	112	86	170	80	65	45	62	31	73
Complete plumbing facilities	440	1 490	688	1 395	1 233	1 076	437	1 257	439	921
1.00 or less persons per room	440	1 460	675	1 378	1 233	1 065	409	1 244	434	921
1.01 or more persons per room	—	30	13	17	—	11	28	13	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	5	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	5	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 184	26 723	26 371	32 353	32 470	35 498	38 419	27 688	27 026	36 314
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 853	16 551	13 967	12 330	15 833	13 216	15 705	15 972	10 608	16 774
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	42	259	136	339	136	365	67	159	84	118
Owner-occupied housing units	38	41	56	82	54	79	28	48	34	21
Renter-occupied housing units	4	218	80	257	82	286	39	111	50	97

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020
All housing units.....	1 233	542	1 983	1 593	1 950	2 121	1 212	1 379	121
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	20	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	18	—	—	23	41	15	22	35	—
1980 to 1984.....	35	6	15	60	30	25	8	56	—
1970 to 1979.....	114	153	95	166	162	69	92	578	66
1960 to 1969.....	119	118	129	231	39	79	73	56	10
1950 to 1959.....	198	52	106	199	71	76	122	53	—
1940 to 1949.....	106	20	114	179	279	299	103	82	12
1939 or earlier.....	623	193	1 515	735	1 322	1 558	792	519	33
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	11	6	—	29	16	—	250	—
1 bedroom.....	55	60	195	119	399	150	69	609	28
2 bedrooms.....	274	204	476	488	483	643	268	209	44
3 bedrooms.....	601	216	872	747	734	1 001	685	200	22
4 bedrooms.....	269	36	310	221	253	268	187	76	16
5 or more bedrooms.....	34	15	124	18	52	43	3	35	11
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 233	536	1 968	1 586	1 942	2 085	1 206	1 329	121
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 221	542	1 983	1 538	1 924	2 121	1 206	1 372	121
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 233	542	1 976	1 520	1 911	2 107	1 180	1 340	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	7	7	31	—	25	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	10	—	7	17	—	16	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 173	542	1 749	1 537	1 741	1 872	1 160	1 117	121
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 081	505	1 670	1 395	1 630	1 774	1 103	963	96
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	6	12	7	18	23	—	16	—	—
Electricity.....	55	6	26	45	38	21	20	121	25
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	6	—	20	42	25	31	14	—	—
All other fuels.....	25	19	26	37	25	46	7	33	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	65	80	373	190	653	285	176	635	25
1.....	487	241	722	601	549	930	429	391	69
2.....	472	169	493	565	389	512	441	62	15
3 or more.....	149	52	161	181	150	145	114	29	12
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	.5	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	954	302	1 131	1 145	913	1 217	959	151	45
1989 to March 1990.....	98	26	30	55	55	59	35	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	223	19	189	139	105	143	125	19	6
1980 to 1984.....	149	38	88	109	59	158	116	25	10
1970 to 1979.....	169	97	258	267	220	248	173	24	11
1969 or earlier.....	315	122	566	575	474	609	510	83	18
Renter-occupied housing units.....	219	240	618	392	828	655	201	966	76
1989 to March 1990.....	82	24	230	103	295	167	110	277	11
1985 to 1988.....	93	129	217	143	283	247	56	339	29
1980 to 1984.....	19	18	91	58	105	92	14	158	6
1970 to 1979.....	5	69	35	76	123	89	13	182	30
1969 or earlier.....	20	—	45	12	22	60	8	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	93	—	135	44	41	105	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	311	260	521	588	596	584	385	616	52
Owner-occupied housing units.....	285	108	424	515	333	468	342	54	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	7	—	30	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available.....	42	68	131	167	347	143	119	414	21
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 173	542	1 739	1 537	1 734	1 841	1 160	1 101	121
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 173	531	1 727	1 537	1 720	1 821	1 155	1 091	115
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	11	12	—	14	20	5	10	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	—	7	31	—	16	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	10	—	7	31	—	16	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	45 995	32 875	29 273	32 858	25 212	25 319	27 143	19 670	23 086
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 441	15 888	13 110	22 084	13 656	15 407	15 974	10 349	24 578
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	31	44	334	91	448	435	153	463	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	31	6	86	61	130	106	91	44	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	38	248	30	318	329	62	419	10

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
All housing units	1 571	1 347	1 156	3 249	1 648	987	2 514	1 464	2 807
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	12	—	—	27	26	7	54	9	126
1985 to 1988	107	9	6	179	139	44	233	76	214
1980 to 1984	104	27	—	171	94	40	141	82	284
1970 to 1979	374	362	123	693	278	173	785	238	648
1960 to 1969	126	63	38	517	259	73	329	89	392
1950 to 1959	255	74	123	448	294	196	283	174	522
1940 to 1949	185	77	91	246	175	112	256	84	173
1939 or earlier	408	735	775	968	383	342	433	712	448
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	6	13
1 bedroom	35	279	50	163	24	81	156	94	133
2 bedrooms	434	287	187	1 072	474	219	904	407	620
3 bedrooms	819	542	635	1 562	879	542	1 059	682	1 443
4 bedrooms	240	188	223	395	231	127	344	219	518
5 or more bedrooms	43	51	31	57	40	18	51	56	80
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	43
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 551	1 341	1 139	3 242	1 648	987	2 497	1 448	2 762
Source of water, public system or private company	802	1 343	1 145	2 125	683	612	913	852	975
Sewage disposal, public sewer	595	1 336	1 124	1 575	319	646	1 374	718	1 360
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	7	10	10	—	19	13	68
Owner-occupied housing units	14	—	—	7	4	—	11	7	32
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	7	3	6	—	8	6	—
Occupied housing units	1 467	1 235	1 100	3 074	1 575	943	2 295	1 356	2 672
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	303	967	889	1 562	623	694	1 195	4	998
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	5	8	48	22	12	10	17	35
Electricity	46	218	26	312	184	58	208	211	284
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	821	30	118	836	550	119	728	852	968
All other fuels	270	15	59	316	196	60	154	271	387
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	173	306	122	227	72	54	183	137	71
1	465	526	384	1 058	555	360	645	418	726
2	595	313	444	1 311	636	399	1 039	531	1 325
3 or more	234	90	150	478	312	130	428	270	550
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 244	610	895	2 451	1 423	795	1 789	988	2 145
1989 to March 1990	64	33	61	114	69	41	129	59	275
1985 to 1988	187	90	99	382	340	91	274	172	504
1980 to 1984	173	74	91	292	147	98	227	147	352
1970 to 1979	286	124	261	722	317	251	541	261	414
1969 or earlier	534	289	383	941	550	314	618	349	600
Renter-occupied housing units	223	625	205	623	152	148	506	368	527
1989 to March 1990	66	189	54	245	41	46	184	105	183
1985 to 1988	117	210	70	182	20	49	157	116	211
1980 to 1984	27	106	44	111	25	14	75	71	74
1970 to 1979	7	85	23	28	18	34	52	44	48
1969 or earlier	6	35	14	57	48	5	38	32	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	43	69	38	42	16	12	20	68	26
Householder 65 years and over	464	483	371	805	369	266	510	403	633
Owner-occupied housing units	433	270	331	654	315	239	454	293	481
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	10
No telephone in unit	—	—	11	—	—	—	20	12	—
No vehicle available	110	181	91	161	32	44	101	96	38
Complete plumbing facilities	1 444	1 235	1 093	3 064	1 565	943	2 276	1 343	2 640
1.00 or less persons per room	1 433	1 223	1 093	3 042	1 549	943	2 262	1 317	2 623
1.01 or more persons per room	11	12	—	22	16	—	14	26	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	7	10	10	—	19	13	32
1.00 or less persons per room	14	—	7	10	10	—	19	8	32
1.01 or more persons per room	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 029	27 167	27 226	35 471	31 507	28 330	37 617	30 739	50 390
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 227	14 111	24 024	15 862	17 241	18 041	23 123	17 079	32 176
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	249	331	100	357	118	95	253	195	205
Owner-occupied housing units	141	86	65	161	69	78	177	97	155
Renter-occupied housing units	108	245	35	196	49	17	76	98	50

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112	Troct 113	Troct 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 1001 (pt.)	Troct 1002 (pt.)
All housing units.....	3 349	2 284	2 395	2 135	1 078	2 018	1 617	—	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	102	2	—	42	—	43	37	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	263	154	16	162	22	132	88	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	284	191	151	204	48	186	236	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	984	654	98	432	134	554	291	—	6
1960 to 1969.....	642	295	191	281	69	280	231	—	6
1950 to 1959.....	422	365	368	177	123	260	168	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	206	178	200	108	56	194	90	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	446	445	1 371	729	626	369	476	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	8	8	27	6	—	4	10	—	—
1 bedroom.....	179	162	414	123	114	99	130	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	1 351	723	750	620	288	594	475	—	6
3 bedrooms.....	1 460	1 039	834	994	505	1 029	838	—	6
4 bedrooms.....	310	325	310	316	165	245	140	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	41	27	60	76	6	47	24	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	18	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 334	2 266	2 360	2 115	1 078	2 008	1 584	—	12
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 993	1 248	2 395	1 333	1 066	267	236	—	6
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 650	1 141	2 386	1 123	1 069	459	601	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	31	42	9	24	—	10	72	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	15	11	—	7	—	4	36	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	8	9	13	—	2	15	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	3 079	2 168	2 258	2 013	1 032	1 885	1 464	—	12
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 015	741	1 984	23	98	12	127	—	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	53	30	18	32	15	15	58	—	—
Electricity.....	341	303	188	428	132	244	117	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 319	917	21	1 222	653	1 227	871	—	—
All other fuels.....	351	177	47	308	134	385	291	—	6
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	201	164	292	191	118	113	151	—	—
1.....	1 160	786	1 023	665	375	541	561	—	—
2.....	1 289	821	712	793	332	841	527	—	6
3 or more.....	429	397	231	364	207	390	225	—	6
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	—	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 464	1 674	1 321	1 530	739	1 609	1 139	—	12
1989 to March 1990.....	187	70	68	124	31	76	84	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	485	367	142	372	94	283	145	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	387	254	203	215	45	194	165	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	671	405	229	366	194	491	235	—	6
1969 or earlier.....	734	578	679	453	375	565	510	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	615	494	937	483	293	276	325	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	196	145	278	138	115	113	80	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	248	227	369	182	77	89	105	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	61	54	114	65	31	23	84	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	88	51	116	72	36	36	32	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	22	17	60	26	34	15	24	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	43	24	59	83	40	71	111	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	761	466	713	520	316	390	427	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	677	349	469	402	228	344	368	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	17	—	6	—	2	29	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	2	9	13	14	7	16	—	—
No vehicle available.....	111	92	205	90	94	73	94	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	3 057	2 149	2 249	1 993	1 032	1 879	1 413	—	12
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 018	2 141	2 244	1 965	1 016	1 826	1 390	—	12
1.01 or more persons per room.....	39	8	5	28	16	53	23	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	22	19	9	20	—	6	51	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	22	19	9	20	—	6	45	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 157	37 062	33 342	31 653	35 337	28 761	26 649	—	37 100
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 720	20 344	18 561	20 150	16 026	18 383	14 009	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	382	218	205	239	109	249	295	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	278	128	64	113	29	165	119	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	104	90	141	126	80	84	176	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.							
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
All housing units	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
4 bedrooms	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—
3 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	—	—	—	2.0	—	1.5	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	—	41 547	—	27 490	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County						
		Total	Altoona city	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1001	Tract 1002	Tract 1003	Tract 1004
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	30 182	30 182	12 905	1 178	683	1 320	253	414	769	495
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	14 129	14 129	5 669	633	366	673	129	149	282	187
Less than \$300.....	891	891	493	31	16	20	—	12	12	17
\$300 to \$399.....	3 112	3 112	1 629	135	116	85	21	20	112	66
\$400 to \$499.....	3 346	3 346	1 455	143	75	118	38	58	105	35
\$500 to \$599.....	2 377	2 377	930	128	56	143	22	30	33	28
\$600 to \$799.....	2 611	2 611	731	115	69	165	29	22	14	41
\$800 to \$999.....	1 014	1 014	279	56	16	86	15	7	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	683	683	126	25	18	49	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	71	71	17	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	24	24	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	492	492	449	507	476	572	523	483	415	428
Not mortgaged.....	16 053	16 053	7 236	545	317	647	124	265	487	308
Less than \$100.....	272	272	64	28	8	24	—	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199.....	8 042	8 042	3 599	327	202	351	47	139	296	168
\$200 to \$299.....	6 402	6 402	2 938	136	100	256	53	102	159	116
\$300 to \$399.....	979	979	487	28	—	14	19	16	27	18
\$400 to \$499.....	167	167	56	21	—	—	5	—	—	6
\$500 or more.....	191	191	92	5	7	2	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars).....	197	197	199	181	173	188	221	197	188	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	10 022	10 022	4 689	343	269	385	79	208	296	178
Less than 20 percent.....	3 940	3 940	1 711	135	139	141	13	74	151	64
20 to 24 percent.....	1 481	1 481	699	67	8	84	14	22	45	38
25 to 29 percent.....	1 210	1 210	668	61	29	28	11	32	25	24
30 to 34 percent.....	806	806	346	25	14	39	6	13	15	11
35 percent or more.....	2 447	2 447	1 204	49	79	84	35	60	49	41
Not computed.....	138	138	61	6	—	9	—	7	11	—
Median.....	23.4	23.4	24.3	22.5	19.6	22.8	31.3	25.7	19.3	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	9 323	9 323	4 135	405	217	387	50	96	275	195
Less than 20 percent.....	6 777	6 777	3 189	244	148	306	31	69	239	145
20 to 24 percent.....	1 263	1 263	556	75	32	47	15	7	20	7
25 to 29 percent.....	705	705	180	47	10	20	—	13	16	20
30 to 34 percent.....	293	293	106	4	21	11	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	285	285	104	35	6	3	4	7	—	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.2	14.2	13.8	17.1	15.9	12.3	17.5	15.8	10.9	13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 982	5 982	2 406	213	104	191	80	74	128	86
Less than 20 percent.....	5 178	5 178	2 184	178	104	165	80	62	128	79
20 to 24 percent.....	515	515	158	25	—	9	—	12	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	171	171	45	6	—	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	83	83	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	35	35	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	11.9	11.2	12.9	12.6	13.6	10.0	12.2	10.4	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	4 855	4 855	1 675	217	93	357	44	36	70	36
Less than 20 percent.....	4 457	4 457	1 617	211	81	300	44	36	70	36
20 to 24 percent.....	303	303	47	6	6	47	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	71	71	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	12.5	13.5	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13 506	13 506	6 999	141	143	506	13	27	663	175
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	294	294	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 989	1 989	1 221	11	17	22	—	—	107	16
\$200 to \$299.....	4 072	4 072	2 338	54	54	81	—	7	269	53
\$300 to \$399.....	3 211	3 211	1 598	43	41	124	6	11	153	67
\$400 to \$499.....	1 889	1 889	901	16	16	134	7	—	76	19
\$500 to \$599.....	816	816	271	3	10	74	—	—	32	5
\$600 to \$749.....	230	230	83	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	44	44	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	47	47	42	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No cash rent.....	914	914	339	14	5	61	—	9	19	15
Median (dollars).....	299	299	285	297	297	373	427	305	282	314
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	5 270	5 270	3 092	55	54	103	—	4	257	88
Less than 20 percent.....	141	141	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	231	231	105	—	9	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	612	612	398	5	7	—	—	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent.....	467	467	335	6	—	—	—	—	39	—
35 percent or more.....	3 392	3 392	1 976	39	38	80	—	—	183	79
Not computed.....	427	427	190	5	—	23	—	4	12	9
Median.....	49.8	49.8	49.2	50.0	42.2	50.0	—	—	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 826	3 826	2 058	39	39	119	—	11	193	40
Less than 20 percent.....	706	706	384	8	17	2	—	—	32	11
20 to 24 percent.....	845	845	492	5	—	24	—	—	73	12
25 to 29 percent.....	733	733	390	9	5	15	—	6	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	571	571	318	12	7	28	—	—	27	6
35 percent or more.....	661	661	351	—	5	30	—	—	41	5
Not computed.....	310	310	123	5	5	20	—	5	—	6
Median.....	26.4	26.4	26.2	27.2	22.5	31.5	—	27.5	24.4	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 124	3 124	1 380	33	50	170	13	12	164	40
Less than 20 percent.....	2 024	2 024	952	26	19	115	13	12	139	25
20 to 24 percent.....	554	554	216	3	16	39	—	—	7	15
25 to 29 percent.....	184	184	78	—	5	—	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	75	75	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	51	51	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	236	236	77	4	—	16	—	—	5	—
Median.....	16.8	16.8	16.4	13.5	21.9	17.4	17.5	14.3	13.9	15.8
\$35,000 or more.....	1 286	1 286	469	14	—	114	—	—	49	7
Less than 20 percent.....	1 132	1 132	407	14	—	102	—	—	32	7
20 to 24 percent.....	41	41	7	—	—	10	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	111	111	55	—	—	2	—	—	10	—
Median.....	11.3	11.3	10.1	10.0	—	12.9	—	—	12.3	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Blair County—Con.						Altoona city, Blair County			
	Tract 1005	Tract 1007	Tract 1008	Tract 1009	Tract 1017	Tract 1018	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1001 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	877	541	337	901	1 171	936	—	—	—	253
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	429	224	150	420	491	405	—	—	—	129
Less than \$300	54	13	—	53	65	12	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	126	117	5	119	201	124	—	—	—	21
\$400 to \$499	100	55	43	150	132	121	—	—	—	38
\$500 to \$599	77	24	19	58	55	94	—	—	—	22
\$600 to \$799	53	6	28	34	32	31	—	—	—	29
\$800 to \$999	6	9	40	6	6	12	—	—	—	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	13	—	15	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	431	383	667	446	393	440	—	—	—	523
Not mortgaged	448	317	187	481	680	531	—	—	—	124
Less than \$100	—	—	—	4	17	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	205	195	63	209	367	277	—	—	—	47
\$200 to \$299	195	100	113	237	264	206	—	—	—	53
\$300 to \$399	27	14	11	31	24	36	—	—	—	19
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5
\$500 or more	21	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	207	190	231	208	192	198	—	—	—	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	326	213	81	325	543	356	—	—	—	79
Less than 20 percent	90	74	23	132	172	165	—	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent	54	33	15	30	109	34	—	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	52	8	7	50	89	55	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	28	21	—	18	45	43	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	102	77	31	88	128	59	—	—	—	35
Not computed	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.8	24.9	25.0	24.5	24.6	21.9	—	—	—	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	297	216	85	329	323	320	—	—	—	50
Less than 20 percent	220	164	65	241	288	229	—	—	—	31
20 to 24 percent	35	38	20	62	14	53	—	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent	29	3	—	—	21	13	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	20	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	11	—	6	—	17	—	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	12.3	12.7	14.4	13.3	15.5	—	—	—	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	142	89	82	185	201	170	—	—	—	80
Less than 20 percent	116	89	59	185	195	159	—	—	—	80
20 to 24 percent	22	—	6	—	6	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	10.3	11.9	10.5	11.2	12.4	—	—	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more	112	23	89	62	104	90	—	—	—	44
Less than 20 percent	108	16	80	62	104	90	—	—	—	44
20 to 24 percent	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.7	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	451	513	83	330	655	201	—	—	—	13
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	5	41	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	63	149	2	17	84	15	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	125	120	8	129	207	78	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	126	69	14	89	188	52	—	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499	67	98	—	39	71	40	—	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599	31	11	12	11	48	6	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	12	2	—	11	8	4	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	5	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	22	8	17	31	34	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	310	259	538	299	303	330	—	—	—	427
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	248	238	33	119	297	78	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	21	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	13	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	22	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	41	2	19	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	202	134	22	89	227	72	—	—	—	—
Not computed	14	7	9	6	29	6	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	37.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	91	178	8	114	173	61	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	10	40	—	21	16	14	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	20	—	32	25	20	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	39	—	35	38	14	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	28	—	7	20	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	43	—	5	58	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	8	—	14	16	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.9	28.2	—	24.5	29.9	24.1	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	97	74	42	85	121	50	—	—	—	13
Less than 20 percent	51	50	—	54	103	20	—	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent	29	—	12	20	18	23	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	24	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.7	14.9	50.0+	17.3	16.3	21.1	—	—	—	17.5
\$35,000 or more	15	23	—	12	64	12	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	11	23	—	12	56	12	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.									
	Tract 1002 (pt.)	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1006	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1010	Tract 1011
Specified owner-occupied housing units	402	769	495	877	958	537	337	885	318	669
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	149	282	187	429	526	220	150	420	148	312
Less than \$300	12	12	17	54	17	13	—	53	39	4
\$300 to \$399	20	112	66	126	109	117	5	119	27	45
\$400 to \$499	58	105	35	100	184	51	43	150	34	56
\$500 to \$599	30	33	28	77	112	24	19	58	31	82
\$600 to \$799	22	14	41	53	87	6	28	34	10	55
\$800 to \$999	7	6	—	6	11	9	40	6	7	56
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	13	6	—	15	—	—	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	483	415	428	431	461	381	667	446	424	550
Not mortgaged	253	487	308	448	432	317	187	465	170	357
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	4	5	—
\$100 to \$199	139	296	168	205	230	195	63	201	93	122
\$200 to \$299	90	159	116	195	170	100	113	229	72	200
\$300 to \$399	16	27	18	27	19	14	11	31	—	35
\$400 to \$499	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	8	—	—	21	5	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	195	188	193	207	194	190	231	209	189	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	208	296	178	326	244	213	81	325	113	169
Less than 20 percent	74	151	64	90	67	74	23	132	40	49
20 to 24 percent	22	45	38	54	13	33	15	30	16	51
25 to 29 percent	32	25	24	52	58	8	7	50	5	20
30 to 34 percent	13	15	11	28	5	21	—	18	16	14
35 percent or more	60	49	41	102	93	77	31	88	36	35
Not computed	7	11	—	—	8	—	5	7	—	—
Median	25.7	19.3	23.3	26.8	28.3	24.9	25.0	24.5	25.5	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	90	275	195	297	337	216	85	313	118	235
Less than 20 percent	63	239	145	220	237	164	65	225	99	171
20 to 24 percent	7	20	7	35	79	38	20	62	12	45
25 to 29 percent	13	16	20	29	17	3	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	6	4	—	—	20	—	5
35 percent or more	7	—	11	7	—	11	—	6	7	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	10.9	13.0	15.5	14.3	12.3	12.7	14.7	12.0	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74	128	86	142	261	85	82	185	53	122
Less than 20 percent	62	128	79	116	249	85	59	185	43	94
20 to 24 percent	12	—	7	22	12	—	6	—	10	19
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	10.4	10.0	11.1	12.4	10.1	11.9	10.5	15.7	14.2
\$50,000 or more	30	70	36	112	116	23	89	62	34	143
Less than 20 percent	30	70	36	108	116	16	80	62	34	134
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.7	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	27	663	175	451	250	513	83	330	101	198
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	5	13	41	—	5	—	8
\$100 to \$199	—	107	16	63	41	149	2	17	10	42
\$200 to \$299	7	269	53	125	55	120	8	129	51	65
\$300 to \$399	11	153	67	126	49	69	14	89	24	26
\$400 to \$499	—	76	19	67	58	98	—	39	—	19
\$500 to \$599	—	32	5	31	14	11	12	9	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	11	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	7	—	—	—	5	30	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	19	15	22	15	8	17	31	16	19
Median (dollars)	305	282	314	310	306	259	538	299	261	250
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4	257	88	248	86	238	33	119	49	108
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	5	6	13	—	5	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	18	—	6	15	22	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	39	—	21	4	41	2	19	7	24
35 percent or more	—	183	79	202	56	134	22	89	33	62
Not computed	4	12	9	14	5	7	9	6	9	—
Median	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11	193	40	91	78	178	8	114	37	32
Less than 20 percent	—	32	11	10	7	40	—	21	10	—
20 to 24 percent	—	73	12	7	12	20	—	32	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	20	—	32	15	39	—	35	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	27	6	24	16	28	—	7	20	—
35 percent or more	—	41	5	11	21	43	—	5	—	21
Not computed	5	—	6	7	7	8	—	14	7	—
Median	27.5	24.4	22.5	28.9	30.5	28.2	—	24.5	31.3	39.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12	164	40	97	69	74	42	85	15	35
Less than 20 percent	12	139	25	51	39	50	—	54	15	7
20 to 24 percent	—	7	15	29	14	—	12	20	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	—	8	24	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	11	8	—	—	11	—	8
Median	14.3	13.9	15.8	18.7	18.0	14.9	50.0+	17.3	14.2	24.6
\$35,000 or more	—	49	7	15	17	23	—	12	—	23
Less than 20 percent	—	32	7	11	17	23	—	12	—	12
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	11
Median	—	12.3	12.5	10.0	12.5	10.0	—	10.0	—	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona city, Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 1012	Tract 1013	Tract 1014	Tract 1015	Tract 1016	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)	Tract 1019	Tract 1020
Specified owner-occupied housing units	892	258	1 052	1 047	883	1 171	936	131	35
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	476	88	427	417	360	491	405	43	10
Less than \$300	4	—	84	13	94	65	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399	67	11	199	102	131	201	124	27	—
\$400 to \$499	79	32	66	79	72	132	121	16	4
\$500 to \$599	68	39	20	79	53	55	94	—	6
\$600 to \$799	138	6	35	100	10	32	31	—	—
\$800 to \$999	42	—	23	33	—	6	12	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	65	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	636	505	369	515	367	393	440	386	508
Not mortgaged	416	170	625	630	523	680	531	88	25
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	7	17	—	6	6
\$100 to \$199	124	72	339	286	312	367	277	59	4
\$200 to \$299	192	77	235	253	176	264	206	23	15
\$300 to \$399	62	21	34	75	18	24	36	—	—
\$400 to \$499	27	—	—	6	—	6	12	—	—
\$500 or more	5	—	17	10	10	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	235	217	195	208	189	192	198	180	208
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	205	87	411	343	410	543	356	88	14
Less than 20 percent	90	39	166	136	125	172	165	31	10
20 to 24 percent	19	20	37	54	89	109	34	6	—
25 to 29 percent	24	6	77	68	38	89	55	15	4
30 to 34 percent	12	6	22	21	36	45	43	14	—
35 percent or more	53	16	100	64	122	128	59	15	—
Not computed	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	22.4	21.1	24.7	23.3	24.5	24.6	21.9	26.2	16.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	246	87	292	317	289	323	320	35	15
Less than 20 percent	163	72	253	261	223	288	229	30	11
20 to 24 percent	24	10	24	33	49	14	53	5	4
25 to 29 percent	23	5	5	11	—	21	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	—	10	—	17	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	12	—	—	17	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	10.9	14.0	13.1	13.7	13.3	15.5	16.1	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	167	52	202	206	104	201	170	—	6
Less than 20 percent	127	52	202	169	94	195	159	—	6
20 to 24 percent	17	—	—	26	10	6	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	10.0	10.0	14.1	10.0	11.2	12.4	—	17.5
\$50,000 or more	274	32	147	181	80	104	90	8	—
Less than 20 percent	253	32	147	173	80	104	90	8	—
20 to 24 percent	17	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	219	240	618	392	828	655	201	966	76
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	10	12	—	26	15	—	56	—
\$100 to \$199	—	43	54	22	143	84	15	409	4
\$200 to \$299	31	92	272	156	331	207	78	279	10
\$300 to \$399	81	76	151	68	202	188	52	134	12
\$400 to \$499	55	19	69	90	73	71	40	67	34
\$500 to \$599	23	—	12	29	—	48	6	4	16
\$600 to \$749	10	—	14	5	17	8	4	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	—	34	22	36	34	6	17	—
Median (dollars)	377	288	289	312	267	303	330	204	412
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	28	91	287	49	381	297	78	623	28
Less than 20 percent	—	5	12	—	7	6	—	29	—
20 to 24 percent	—	11	15	—	6	9	—	23	—
25 to 29 percent	—	22	—	8	63	18	—	219	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	7	14	58	8	—	80	4
35 percent or more	28	46	228	16	231	227	72	250	18
Not computed	—	—	25	11	16	29	6	22	6
Median	50.0	35.2	50.0+	33.9	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	31.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	64	92	214	142	271	173	61	238	21
Less than 20 percent	5	5	59	49	41	16	14	54	10
20 to 24 percent	13	31	66	29	90	25	20	62	—
25 to 29 percent	32	43	10	18	36	38	14	35	6
30 to 34 percent	6	—	37	22	33	20	6	61	5
35 percent or more	—	13	28	17	65	58	7	16	—
Not computed	8	—	14	7	6	16	—	10	—
Median	26.6	26.2	23.1	23.2	25.2	29.9	24.1	24.8	25.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	55	30	97	162	139	121	50	68	12
Less than 20 percent	26	30	97	118	99	103	20	49	5
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	18	11	18	23	19	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	8	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	15	14	—	—	—	—
Median	19.8	14.2	14.7	16.9	14.1	16.3	21.1	15.3	20.7
\$35,000 or more	72	27	20	39	37	64	12	37	15
Less than 20 percent	66	27	11	39	37	56	12	30	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	9	—	—	8	—	7	—
Median	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County								
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108.98	Tract 109
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	861	586	804	1 905	1 178	683	1 320	711	1 816
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	298	172	382	983	633	366	673	297	1 110
Less than \$300.....	29	13	37	68	31	16	20	7	8
\$300 to \$399.....	74	32	110	193	135	116	85	71	136
\$400 to \$499.....	85	30	107	236	143	75	118	91	138
\$500 to \$599.....	39	15	86	146	128	56	143	41	151
\$600 to \$799.....	41	63	32	230	115	69	165	73	245
\$800 to \$999.....	19	10	10	70	56	16	86	14	166
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11	6	—	40	25	18	49	—	213
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8
Median (dollars).....	456	537	449	498	507	476	572	476	707
Not mortgaged.....	563	414	422	922	545	317	647	414	706
Less than \$100.....	21	—	—	15	28	8	24	12	25
\$100 to \$199.....	368	166	216	468	327	202	351	217	232
\$200 to \$299.....	157	188	178	380	136	100	256	155	273
\$300 to \$399.....	17	23	28	59	28	—	14	27	115
\$400 to \$499.....	—	24	—	—	21	—	—	3	37
\$500 or more.....	—	13	—	—	5	7	2	—	24
Median (dollars).....	175	214	198	196	181	173	188	192	229
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	403	237	312	618	343	269	385	236	291
Less than 20 percent.....	181	72	128	231	135	139	141	101	137
20 to 24 percent.....	71	35	43	113	67	8	84	27	30
25 to 29 percent.....	37	26	33	53	61	29	28	33	19
30 to 34 percent.....	28	26	48	51	25	14	39	15	16
35 percent or more.....	80	78	60	164	49	79	84	56	89
Not computed.....	6	—	—	6	6	—	9	4	—
Median.....	21.2	27.2	23.3	23.3	22.5	19.6	22.8	22.8	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	304	186	296	505	405	217	387	220	366
Less than 20 percent.....	252	115	220	338	244	148	306	149	230
20 to 24 percent.....	10	29	48	95	75	32	47	28	53
25 to 29 percent.....	32	42	13	39	47	10	20	33	42
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	9	4	21	11	8	14
35 percent or more.....	10	—	6	24	35	6	3	2	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.2	16.6	14.7	13.4	17.1	15.9	12.3	15.4	14.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	99	90	135	463	213	104	191	152	532
Less than 20 percent.....	85	62	129	390	178	104	165	140	388
20 to 24 percent.....	5	25	6	53	25	—	9	8	39
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	16	6	—	10	4	55
30 to 34 percent.....	9	3	—	2	—	—	7	—	26
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	12.5	13.0	12.9	12.6	13.6	10.0	14.9
\$50,000 or more.....	55	73	61	319	217	93	357	103	627
Less than 20 percent.....	52	67	57	301	211	81	300	101	505
20 to 24 percent.....	3	—	4	18	6	6	47	2	100
25 to 29 percent.....	—	3	—	—	—	6	10	—	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	12.5	13.5	10.0	12.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	207	625	194	553	141	143	506	345	498
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	39	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199.....	40	173	6	48	11	17	22	64	19
\$200 to \$299.....	88	208	87	137	54	54	81	139	39
\$300 to \$399.....	26	123	49	204	43	41	124	78	52
\$400 to \$499.....	14	37	19	75	16	16	134	18	156
\$500 to \$599.....	6	16	14	31	3	10	74	4	91
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	10	—	90
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	24
\$1,000 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent.....	33	29	19	38	14	5	61	35	22
Median (dollars).....	265	255	295	327	297	297	373	263	488
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	99	326	44	228	55	54	103	136	115
Less than 20 percent.....	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	27	—	3	—	9	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	41	—	12	5	7	—	24	19
30 to 34 percent.....	25	42	—	6	6	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more.....	37	179	44	193	39	38	80	72	96
Not computed.....	23	26	—	11	5	—	23	15	—
Median.....	34.8	40.6	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	42.2	50.0+	39.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	63	142	63	150	39	39	119	92	87
Less than 20 percent.....	5	37	22	26	8	17	2	22	8
20 to 24 percent.....	14	43	11	37	5	—	24	14	—
25 to 29 percent.....	15	35	12	25	9	5	15	15	24
30 to 34 percent.....	10	7	4	24	12	7	28	13	17
35 percent or more.....	12	17	7	30	—	5	30	19	30
Not computed.....	7	3	7	8	5	5	20	9	8
Median.....	28.0	23.8	22.7	26.6	27.2	22.5	31.5	26.8	32.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	45	114	37	141	33	50	170	86	168
Less than 20 percent.....	38	94	26	82	26	19	115	66	54
20 to 24 percent.....	4	15	4	24	3	16	39	8	41
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	2	33
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not computed.....	3	5	—	23	4	—	16	10	14
Median.....	13.6	14.8	18.1	17.4	13.5	21.9	17.4	13.3	22.8
\$35,000 or more.....	—	43	50	34	14	—	114	31	128
Less than 20 percent.....	—	43	38	34	14	—	102	25	105
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	23
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	12	—	—	2	6	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	12.4	10.0	—	12.9	10.0	14.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.								
	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 1001 (pt.)	Tract 1002 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 461	1 269	1 234	936	681	1 054	746	-	12
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	781	606	581	470	301	557	246	-	-
Less than \$300	29	39	18	22	6	24	31	-	-
\$300 to \$399	147	69	64	75	73	67	36	-	-
\$400 to \$499	171	130	165	103	83	140	72	-	-
\$500 to \$599	145	111	125	79	19	135	28	-	-
\$600 to \$799	159	137	149	118	99	125	60	-	-
\$800 to \$999	73	73	31	40	15	49	7	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	57	47	29	27	6	17	12	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	526	563	528	537	489	552	483	-	-
Not mortgaged	680	663	653	466	380	497	500	-	12
Less than \$100	2	19	6	13	13	10	12	-	-
\$100 to \$199	301	312	305	197	122	312	339	-	-
\$200 to \$299	330	255	322	221	204	145	144	-	12
\$300 to \$399	45	67	10	28	12	14	5	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	5	5	16	-	-	-
\$500 or more	2	10	10	2	24	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	209	200	203	209	220	183	173	-	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	431	299	372	300	182	366	289	-	-
Less than 20 percent	122	115	199	126	103	150	149	-	-
20 to 24 percent	60	24	82	31	38	37	32	-	-
25 to 29 percent	53	22	23	34	-	62	29	-	-
30 to 34 percent	34	54	13	37	11	27	22	-	-
35 percent or more	143	71	55	70	30	84	51	-	-
Not computed	19	13	-	2	-	6	6	-	-
Median	27.3	25.9	19.5	23.7	18.8	24.1	18.9	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	459	357	349	278	194	356	287	-	6
Less than 20 percent	317	289	240	194	132	186	206	-	6
20 to 24 percent	53	31	36	33	29	70	38	-	-
25 to 29 percent	41	23	60	27	19	53	24	-	-
30 to 34 percent	33	13	13	10	5	37	-	-	-
35 percent or more	15	1	-	14	9	10	19	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.2	13.4	14.8	14.9	15.7	19.0	12.7	-	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	291	323	287	203	196	182	111	-	-
Less than 20 percent	251	286	232	160	173	158	89	-	-
20 to 24 percent	31	35	44	23	23	17	14	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	2	6	10	-	2	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	5	7	-	5	-	-	-
35 percent or more	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.2	11.4	14.4	14.5	11.1	11.7	10.0-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	280	290	226	155	109	150	59	-	6
Less than 20 percent	252	249	213	140	109	137	59	-	6
20 to 24 percent	16	25	8	8	-	13	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	12	16	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	11.0	10.0	10.7	10.0-	13.0	10.0-	-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	606	494	937	431	293	233	301	-	-
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	9	10	9	5	13	-	7	-	-
\$100 to \$199	39	60	95	60	30	16	68	-	-
\$200 to \$299	83	85	268	128	155	62	66	-	-
\$300 to \$399	180	127	274	116	54	77	45	-	-
\$400 to \$499	150	116	127	39	22	37	12	-	-
\$500 to \$599	76	55	118	12	5	13	17	-	-
\$600 to \$749	11	-	15	5	-	2	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	56	41	31	65	14	26	86	-	-
Median (dollars)	380	358	322	294	272	317	251	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	106	140	252	162	107	72	179	-	-
Less than 20 percent	9	4	9	11	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	18	12	19	10	12	-	12	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	40	21	6	18	-	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	2	-	14	7	-	15	-	-
35 percent or more	65	68	180	97	70	64	94	-	-
Not computed	14	14	23	24	-	8	51	-	-
Median	50.0+	40.0	50.0+	49.4	43.8	50.0+	45.4	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	169	140	286	125	120	82	58	-	-
Less than 20 percent	24	25	46	30	23	14	13	-	-
20 to 24 percent	10	29	97	17	26	19	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	43	17	41	17	32	23	15	-	-
30 to 34 percent	16	37	39	15	20	4	-	-	-
35 percent or more	45	20	48	23	5	12	7	-	-
Not computed	31	12	9	23	14	10	16	-	-
Median	29.1	27.9	24.6	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.3	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	223	134	314	97	40	50	42	-	-
Less than 20 percent	146	86	183	61	35	33	8	-	-
20 to 24 percent	61	30	62	20	-	11	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	5	-	47	-	5	2	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	11	8	11	16	-	4	34	-	-
Median	15.8	17.7	18.2	16.3	13.9	15.0	11.0	-	-
\$35,000 or more	108	80	91	47	26	29	22	-	-
Less than 20 percent	103	70	80	40	26	23	22	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	3	10	11	6	-	6	-	-	-
Median	14.0	13.9	12.2	10.0-	10.0-	11.7	10.0-	-	-

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Blair County—Con.							
	Tract 1003 (pt.)	Tract 1004 (pt.)	Tract 1005 (pt.)	Tract 1007 (pt.)	Tract 1008 (pt.)	Tract 1009 (pt.)	Tract 1017 (pt.)	Tract 1018 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	475	—	16	—	—
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	12.5	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
Occupied housing units	49 850	49 850	20 364
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	437	437	63
1985 to 1988	1 921	1 921	219
1980 to 1984	2 495	2 495	433
1970 to 1979	8 338	8 338	2 021
1960 to 1969	5 219	5 219	1 538
1950 to 1959	5 746	5 746	1 681
1940 to 1949	4 240	4 240	1 985
1939 or earlier	21 454	21 454	12 424
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	425	425	362
1 bedroom	4 026	4 026	2 091
2 bedrooms	13 363	13 363	4 903
3 bedrooms	24 017	24 017	9 764
4 bedrooms	6 856	6 856	2 753
5 or more bedrooms	1 163	1 163	491
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	49 553	49 553	20 212
Source of water, public system or private company	37 048	37 048	20 202
Sewage disposal, public sewer	36 396	36 396	20 012
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	335	335	94
Owner-occupied housing units	173	173	25
Renter-occupied housing units	162	162	69
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	30 161	30 161	18 959
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	547	547	154
Electricity	3 900	3 900	643
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11 471	11 471	259
All other fuels	3 749	3 749	330
No fuel used	22	22	19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	6 512	6 512	3 949
1	18 385	18 385	8 184
2	18 054	18 054	6 198
3 or more	6 899	6 899	2 033
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	36 280	36 280	13 514
1989 to March 1990	2 147	2 147	684
1985 to 1988	5 976	5 976	1 956
1980 to 1984	4 612	4 612	1 566
1970 to 1979	8 884	8 884	3 135
1969 or earlier	14 661	14 661	6 173
Renter-occupied housing units	13 570	13 570	6 850
1989 to March 1990	4 497	4 497	2 341
1985 to 1988	4 978	4 978	2 584
1980 to 1984	1 806	1 806	841
1970 to 1979	1 591	1 591	828
1969 or earlier	698	698	256
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 526	1 526	763
Householder 65 years and over	14 507	14 507	6 618
Owner-occupied housing units	11 124	11 124	4 823
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	111	111	23
No telephone in unit	167	167	51
No vehicle available	3 803	3 803	2 192
Complete plumbing facilities	49 515	49 515	20 270
1 00 or less persons per room	49 047	49 047	20 086
1 01 or more persons per room	468	468	184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	335	335	94
1 00 or less persons per room	315	315	94
1 01 or more persons per room	20	20	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 151	32 151	30 691
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 011	17 011	14 906
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 250	7 250	3 664
Owner-occupied housing units	2 971	2 971	1 046
Renter-occupied housing units	4 279	4 279	2 618

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	29 972	29 972	12 756
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	14 021	14 021	5 621
Less than \$300 -----	882	882	486
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 091	3 091	1 608
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 338	3 338	1 449
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 371	2 371	930
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 589	2 589	726
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 014	1 014	279
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	666	666	126
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	63	63	17
\$2,000 or more -----	7	7	—
Median (dollars) -----	491	491	450
Not mortgaged -----	15 951	15 951	7 135
Less than \$100 -----	272	272	64
\$100 to \$199 -----	7 991	7 991	3 548
\$200 to \$299 -----	6 351	6 351	2 888
\$300 to \$399 -----	979	979	487
\$400 to \$499 -----	167	167	56
\$500 or more -----	191	191	92
Median (dollars) -----	197	197	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	9 922	9 922	4 597
Less than 20 percent -----	3 917	3 917	1 688
20 to 24 percent -----	1 473	1 473	693
25 to 29 percent -----	1 182	1 182	640
30 to 34 percent -----	806	806	346
35 percent or more -----	2 406	2 406	1 169
Not computed -----	138	138	61
Median -----	23.3	23.3	24.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	9 301	9 301	4 122
Less than 20 percent -----	6 763	6 763	3 176
20 to 24 percent -----	1 263	1 263	556
25 to 29 percent -----	705	705	180
30 to 34 percent -----	293	293	106
35 percent or more -----	277	277	104
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	14.2	14.2	13.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 962	5 962	2 388
Less than 20 percent -----	5 158	5 158	2 166
20 to 24 percent -----	515	515	158
25 to 29 percent -----	171	171	45
30 to 34 percent -----	83	83	19
35 percent or more -----	35	35	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.0	12.0	11.2
\$50,000 or more -----	4 787	4 787	1 649
Less than 20 percent -----	4 407	4 407	1 600
20 to 24 percent -----	294	294	38
25 to 29 percent -----	62	62	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	11	4
35 percent or more -----	6	6	—
Not computed -----	7	7	7
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 268	13 268	6 841
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	277	277	174
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 970	1 970	1 202
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 998	3 998	2 281
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 135	3 135	1 555
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 872	1 872	884
\$500 to \$599 -----	795	795	266
\$600 to \$749 -----	217	217	83
\$750 to \$999 -----	44	44	15
\$1,000 or more -----	47	47	42
No cash rent -----	913	913	339
Median (dollars) -----	299	299	285
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	5 195	5 195	3 041
Less than 20 percent -----	136	136	83
20 to 24 percent -----	226	226	100
25 to 29 percent -----	612	612	398
30 to 34 percent -----	467	467	335
35 percent or more -----	3 327	3 327	1 935
Not computed -----	427	427	190
Median -----	49.6	49.6	49.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 766	3 766	2 008
Less than 20 percent -----	680	680	358
20 to 24 percent -----	821	821	477
25 to 29 percent -----	733	733	390
30 to 34 percent -----	571	571	318
35 percent or more -----	652	652	342
Not computed -----	309	309	123
Median -----	26.6	26.6	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 049	3 049	1 334
Less than 20 percent -----	1 955	1 955	912
20 to 24 percent -----	548	548	210
25 to 29 percent -----	184	184	78
30 to 34 percent -----	75	75	20
35 percent or more -----	51	51	37
Not computed -----	236	236	77
Median -----	16.9	16.9	16.5
\$35,000 or more -----	1 258	1 258	458
Less than 20 percent -----	1 104	1 104	396
20 to 24 percent -----	41	41	7
25 to 29 percent -----	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	111	111	55
Median -----	11.3	11.3	10.0

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
Occupied housing units	343	343	278
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	33	33	—
1985 to 1988	6	6	5
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	53	53	33
1960 to 1969	25	25	23
1950 to 1959	5	5	5
1940 to 1949	33	33	33
1939 or earlier	188	188	179
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	7	7	5
1 bedroom	46	46	26
2 bedrooms	84	84	72
3 bedrooms	145	145	122
4 bedrooms	46	46	38
5 or more bedrooms	15	15	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	336	336	271
Source of water, public system or private company	324	324	278
Sewage disposal, public sewer	324	324	278
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	284	284	256
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	12	—
Electricity	18	18	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	29	29	14
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	110	110	108
1	139	139	106
2	77	77	47
3 or more	17	17	17
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	163	163	133
1989 to March 1990	22	22	—
1985 to 1988	22	22	22
1980 to 1984	24	24	16
1970 to 1979	17	17	17
1969 or earlier	78	78	78
Renter-occupied housing units	180	180	145
1989 to March 1990	60	60	39
1985 to 1988	43	43	41
1980 to 1984	73	73	61
1970 to 1979	4	4	4
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	19	19	17
Householder 65 years and over	84	84	84
Owner-occupied housing units	69	69	69
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	48	48	48
Complete plumbing facilities	343	343	278
1.00 or less persons per room	341	341	278
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 650	26 650	22 824
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 246	18 246	17 501
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	63	83	80
Owner-occupied housing units	31	31	31
Renter-occupied housing units	52	52	49

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Altoona, PA MSA	Blair County	
		Total	Altoona city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	143	143	127
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	55	55	39
Less than \$300	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	21	21	21
\$400 to \$499	6	6	6
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	13	13	5
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	396	396	345
Not mortgaged	88	88	88
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	44	44	44
\$200 to \$299	44	44	44
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	200	200	200
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	85	85	85
Less than 20 percent	23	23	23
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	21	21	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	35	35	35
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	28.2	28.2	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21	21	13
Less than 20 percent	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.9	17.9	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	12	12
Less than 20 percent	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	25	25	17
Less than 20 percent	25	25	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	173	173	138
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	17	17	17
\$100 to \$199	13	13	13
\$200 to \$299	61	61	52
\$300 to \$399	59	59	34
\$400 to \$499	17	17	17
\$500 to \$599	6	6	5
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	296	296	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	49	49	46
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	39	36
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	48.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	44	44	35
Less than 20 percent	20	20	20
20 to 24 percent	24	24	15
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.4	18.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	69	69	46
Less than 20 percent	63	63	40
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	13.7
\$35,000 or more	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Altoona, PA MSA -----	130 542	18.9	54 349	18.4	ALTOONA CITY, BLAIR COUNTY—Con.				
BLAIR COUNTY					Tract 1008 (pt.) -----	1 240	14.9	496	14.7
					Tract 1009 (pt.) -----	3 239	15.9	1 392	14.8
					Tract 1010 -----	1 254	17.5	473	15.9
					Tract 1011 -----	2 196	15.0	945	15.4
					Tract 1012 -----	3 031	16.6	1 238	16.0
					Tract 1013 -----	1 087	17.7	537	16.8
					Tract 1014 -----	4 378	12.0	1 983	11.5
					Tract 1015 -----	3 709	15.8	1 593	16.0
					Tract 1016 -----	4 203	12.3	1 950	11.4
					Tract 1017 (pt.) -----	4 862	12.1	2 121	11.6
					Tract 1018 (pt.) -----	3 241	14.7	1 248	16.0
					Tract 1019 -----	1 740	15.8	1 329	15.0
					Tract 1020 -----	241	19.9	135	17.0
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BLAIR COUNTY					REMAINDER OF BLAIR COUNTY				
Tract 105 -----	4 297	16.6	1 648	15.5	Tract 101.01 -----	3 846	20.1	1 556	20.6
Tract 106 -----	2 417	16.2	963	15.9	Tract 101.02 -----	2 910	15.6	1 348	15.4
Tract 107 -----	6 063	17.4	2 547	16.9	Tract 101.03 -----	2 804	15.0	1 157	15.5
Tract 1001 -----	706	16.1	283	15.5	Tract 104 -----	8 152	21.0	3 249	20.8
Tract 1002 -----	1 207	13.7	501	16.4	Tract 105 (pt.) -----	4 297	16.6	1 648	15.5
Tract 1003 -----	3 625	15.6	1 606	15.1	Tract 106 (pt.) -----	2 417	16.2	963	15.9
Tract 1004 -----	1 823	16.7	790	14.8	Tract 107 (pt.) -----	6 063	17.4	2 547	16.9
Tract 1005 -----	3 819	15.6	1 629	14.4	Tract 108.98 -----	3 612	47.7	1 464	48.2
Tract 1007 -----	3 099	15.6	1 169	14.7	Tract 109 -----	7 247	12.0	2 812	11.9
Tract 1008 -----	1 780	15.2	498	14.7	Tract 110 -----	8 284	20.1	3 346	19.8
Tract 1009 -----	3 278	15.8	1 406	14.8	Tract 111 -----	5 575	21.8	2 290	22.7
Tract 1017 -----	4 862	12.1	2 121	11.6	Tract 112 -----	5 620	12.5	2 390	11.8
Tract 1018 -----	3 242	14.7	1 250	16.0	Tract 113 -----	5 527	46.8	2 135	47.2
ALTOONA CITY, BLAIR COUNTY					Tract 114 -----	2 615	16.0	1 089	15.4
Tract 105 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 115 -----	5 263	29.6	2 017	29.3
Tract 106 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 116 -----	3 802	15.3	1 604	15.8
Tract 107 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 1001 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 1001 (pt.) -----	706	16.1	283	15.5	Tract 1002 (pt.) -----	28	17.9	10	20.0
Tract 1002 (pt.) -----	1 179	13.6	491	16.3	Tract 1003 (pt.) -----	2	—	1	—
Tract 1003 (pt.) -----	3 623	15.6	1 605	15.1	Tract 1004 (pt.) -----	7	—	3	—
Tract 1004 (pt.) -----	1 816	16.8	787	14.9	Tract 1005 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 1005 (pt.) -----	3 819	15.6	1 629	14.4	Tract 1007 (pt.) -----	10	50.0	4	25.0
Tract 1006 -----	3 228	16.8	1 298	16.0	Tract 1008 (pt.) -----	540	15.9	2	—
Tract 1007 (pt.) -----	3 089	15.4	1 165	14.7	Tract 1009 (pt.) -----	39	10.3	14	14.3
					Tract 1017 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 1018 (pt.) -----	1	—	2	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1/1/2020, 2/1/2020, and 3/1/2020.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled 'Name' and the second column is labeled 'Date'. The data is as follows:

Name	Date
John Doe	1/1/2020
Jane Smith	2/1/2020
Bob Johnson	3/1/2020

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the process of data collection and the importance of accurate record-keeping. It states that the data was collected from a series of interviews and that the dates are important for tracking the progress of the project.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of references. It includes a list of books, articles, and websites that were used in the research. The references are: Smith, J. (2019). 'Data Collection Methods'. 'Journal of Research', 12(3), 45-60. Doe, J. (2020). 'The Importance of Accurate Record-Keeping'. 'Business Management Review', 15(2), 78-90. Johnson, B. (2021). 'Data Collection and Analysis'. 'Data Science Journal', 18(1), 12-25.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	South Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoaan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{\hat{X} - \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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100

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistem, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i> b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i> b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>If this person is a female —</i> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i> b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

- 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.
- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

- b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**
- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

- 24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.
 p.m.

- b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

- 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

- 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

- 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984 } Skip
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier } to 32
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked }
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

- a. For whom did this person work?**
If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

- b. What kind of business or industry was this?**
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

- c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

- a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

- b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

- 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

- b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

- c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
540 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the University of Chicago has been accepted. You will be joining a community of scholars and students who are dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and the advancement of human understanding.

Your admission is contingent upon your successful completion of the required entrance examinations and the submission of your transcripts. Please contact the Office of the Dean at the address above for further information regarding the admission process and the requirements for enrollment.

We look forward to welcoming you to the University of Chicago and to the beginning of your academic journey.

Sincerely,
[Signature]





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